The Courier.

No. 472. | FRIDAY, October 24, 1794. | [VOL. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the* MADRAS COURIER, *are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

An addition having been made to the Advertisement respecting Salt, the Public are desired to advert particularly to the 3d Clause in making their Proposals to Government.

Fort St. George: 13th October, 1794.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Public Department, until the 1st December next, at ten o'Clock in the forenoon for the delivery of four lacks of maunds of Coast Salt, in Bengal, under the following Conditions.*

1st. The Proposers may undertake for the whole quantity, or a proportion not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) maunds of Eighty two Sicca Weight to the Seer each.

2d. Whatever quantity is engaged for must be delivered at the risk of the Contractor, on or before the 1st of August, 1795, on shore at the Salt Golahs at or near Sulky, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and a Penalty of 25 per Cent shall be forfeited upon the quantity short delivered, unless the Contractor shall make it appear that it had been actually embarked, for the purpose of fulfiling his engagements, and afterwards lost on the passage to Bengal.

3d. As it has been recommended to the Governor General in Council, to extend the period of delivery, each Proposal must specify the rate at which the Proposer engages to deliver Salt on or before the 1st August 1795, and what rate he will engage to deliver it at, if the period is extended to the 1st November 1795.

4th The Salt to be delivered at an even Scale of 82 Sicca Weight per Seer, and 40 Seer to the Maund.

5th The proposals to specify the rate in Star Pagodas, at which each 100 maunds of Salt is to be delivered in Calcutta, the Proposer adverting to the following modes and periods of Payments, viz. One third of the value of the quantity engaged for, to be advanced to the Contractor, on the Execution of the writings at Fort St. George—One third more of the value of each Cargo embarked, as soon as Bills of Lading are produced to the Secretary, ascertaining the quantities laden on each vessel, and the remaining third on the production of Certificates of the whole quantities engaged for having been delivered in Calcutta. It is left in the option of the Contractors (and which they are to declare) whether to receive payment for the whole in Bengal or at Madras, in money or Promissory Notes bearing six per Cent Interest from the periods above alluded to, at the Discretion of Government.

6th. In order to secure the Contractor from Disappointment in his deliveries, an allowance of 5 per Cent will be admitted, over and above the precise quantities engaged for, but any surplus attempted to be imported beyond that allowance will, on discovery be confiscated.

7th. Two good Securities to be named in the Proposals, who are to be bound for all the sums advanced severally and jointly with the Contractor and for the Penalty on all short deliveries.

N. B. No offers will be attended to which differ from any of the above Conditions.

By order of the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council
ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George: 29th September, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS *an atrocious Murder was committed on Tuesday last near the Village of Chindadrapetta upon the bodies of two Natives, the perpetrators of which are yet undiscovered.* NOTICE *is hereby given, that a Reward of* ONE HUNDRED PAGODAS *will be paid for each Offender to any person, who will give information so that he or they may be apprehended, and brought to conviction.*

By Order of the Right Honorable
the President in Council.
ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 11th October, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS, *a Resolution was passed by the President in Council, on the 23d of April 1793, that no Servant of the Company upon this Establishment should, after the expiration of two Years from that period, be considered eligible to the Office of a Collector, unless he might have acquired a proficency in the Persian, Mahratta, Telinga, Hindostany, or Tamul Language, and whereas it does not appear that Public Notice was ever given of such Resolution;—now, this Advertisement is published, to apprize the Servants of the Establishment, that the Right Honorable the President in Council has been pleased to extend the period to the 1st of January, 1796, and they are hereby warned, that this Regulation will be adhered to, in its strictest sense.*

Published by order of the President in Council,
ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 4th October, 1794

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that on Friday next, the 31st Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by Public Outcry, at the Sea Gate, the undermentioned Articles belonging to the Honorable Company.*

Biscuit, 607 Candies,
Chillies, 60 Do
Tamarind, 22 Do.

Conditions of the Sale. The purchaser to pay down immediately 15 per Cent, of the purchase Money as a deposite, the remainder to be paid on delivery of the Articles, and in case the Articles sold are not taken away from the Honorable Company's Stores within fifteen days after the day of the Sale, the deposite money to be forfited, the Articles resold by Public Outcry, and the loss, if any, to be made good by the first purchaser.

Samples of the above mentioned Articles may be seen at the Garrison Store Keeper's Office, in the Fort Square.

J. GREENHILL, Garrison Store Keeper

Fort St. George: 22d October 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Thomas Kennett, late Commander of the Ketch Tranquebar to be granted to Mr. George Chalmer, as a Respondentia Bond Creditor of the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 14th October, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made, before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate, and Effects, of John Douglas, late a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 74th Regiment, deceased, Intestate, to be granted, to John Card, as Creditor, to the said deceased.

J. WHITE, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 21st October, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of William Weymss, deceased and late Commander of the Ship Cæsar, to be granted to Alexander Melvin, as friend of the said deceased and part owner of the said Ship.

J. WHITE, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 21st October, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the Kings Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayors Court for Letters of administration to the Estate and Effects of Ayah Pillay and Soobarayah Pillay, Deceased, to be granted to Naganah Chitty, as mortgage Bond Creditor to the said Deceased.

I. S. HALL. Proctor.

Fort St. George: 21st October. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILLIAM Leamy, begs leave to acquaint his Friends, that he has still on hand, of this years importation.

A small quantity of fine Hyson and Souchong Tea—fine Sugar Candy in Tubs—China clayed Sugar in Boxes of sixty six pounds each—Nankeen of all kinds—Canton Cloth—Preserved Ginger in China Ware Jars—and a small quantity of China Ware.

Leamy has also for sale, a small quantity of real Macoa Coffee—and a few peices of remarkable fine Long Cloths.

MASULIPATAM SNUFF.

A FEW Dozens of remarkably fine Masulipatam Snuff, are just received; and for sale on Commission, at Six Pagodas the Dozen, by Messrs. Brown and Ashton, Court Street.

N. B. The Muster Bottles first sent by mistake, were not of the quality abovementioned.

MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WILL BE OPENED ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER, A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

CONSISTING of about Four thousand volumes of History—Novels—Voyages—Travels—Poems—Pamphlets—Magazines, &c

Catalogues may be had on the 25th of November, at two Rupees each—at Brown and Ashton's, and at the Courier Press, Fort St. George—where Subscriptions will be received.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PROPRIETORS of the MADRAS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, trusting to the Liberality of an indulgent PUBLIC, and which they have heretofore, in other respects very amply experienced; embark in their present, extensive, and arduous undertaking, with a confidence of support which they trust and hope is not in any wise ill grounded.--On their parts, they have only to observe, that every attention will be paid to the convenience, and amusement of their SUBSCRIBERS. The LIBRARY already consists of nearly four thousand Volumes, the major part of which are very elegantly bound, and contain the works of the most celebrated Authors, both ancient and modern; and to which are added, most of the Pamphlets, Political, and otherwise, which have been recently published in England. To this collection, it is the intention of the Proprietors to make a yearly, and extensive addition, and to render their LIBRARY in every respect worthy of the attention of the PUBLIC, whose Patronage they very humbly solicit.

REGULATIONS.

One month's Subscription, to be be paid at the time of Subscribing; and the further Subscriptions, on or before the fifth day of each succeeding month.

Terms of Subscription for two Book at each time, to Subscribers residing at Madras, one Pagoda and a half per month.

Ditto Ditto, for three Books, two Pagodas.

Subscribers residing at the Mount, and Ponamallie, will have their Books forwarded on the above terms, without any additional expence

No Books will be delivered to Servants without a written order.

Should any Book be lost, torn, or otherwise damaged, so as to render it unsaleable, or useless to the Library, the entire sett to be paid for.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BROWN AND AHSTON respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public, that having purchased several very large Investments of this Season, they therefore beg leave to submit an account of the principal articles thereof with their prices annexed viz.

Clarit from Brown and Whitford, and Stockdale's, 10 Pagodas per dozen—Old Hock, from Karr and Harper, 10 Pagodas per dozen—Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, from Karr and Harper, 5 Pagodas per dozen—Red Port from Brown and Whitford, Bell and Ewart, 5 Pagodas per dozen—Irish Whisky, 6 Pagodas per dozen.

OILMAN'S STORES.

Quarter Cases of Pickles containing, six square bottles with an equal proportion of the following Pickles, as required, viz.—Anchovies, Gerkins, Piccollilie, French Beans, Walnuts, Cauliflowers, Capers, Melons, Mangoes, &c.—per case 8 Pagodas—Capers, Tarragan, Elder and Garlick, Vinegar in Pints each 15 Fanams, best Florence Oil in pints 4 Pagodas per dozen—best Durham Mustard in pound bottles 6 Pagodas per dozen—Ditto in half pound bottles 3 Pagodas per dozen—Pickled Herrings, 4 Pagodas per Cask—Fish Sauce—Queen Sauce—Oyster and Mushroom—Ketchup—Essence of Oysters—Essence of Anchovies, &c. 4 Pagodas per dozen—Pickled Tongues, per keg, 10 Pags. — Ditto each, 1 Pag. Ham and Cheese, 10 fanams per lb—Pine Cheeses each, 1½ Pag.

GROCERY.

Best Bloom Raisins 4 Pags. per Box—Scotch Barley 4 Pags. the cask—Oatmeal 4 Pags. the cask.

PERFUMERY.

From Smyth and Nephew, Bristow and Mousaley.

Jamaica and Marshalle soft Pomatum 4 Pags. per dozen— Jamaica Hard large size 4 Pags. per dozen—Ditto small size 3 Pags. per dozen—Lavender Water 1 Pag. per pint—Ditto 36 Fanams—Ruspine's Dentifrice 1 Pag. per Box—Spence's pearl Dentifrice 30 Fans. per Box—Hemets Dentifrice 30 Fans. per box—best Ivory Tooth and Nail Brushes, each 10 Fans.—best Windsor Soap per square 6 Fans.—Combs of all sorts 18 Fans. each—Smyth's Essence of Bergamotte—Ditto of Jasmine, and Ditto of Tuberuise, 30 Fans. per bottle—best Violet Hair Powder 3½ Pags. per doz.—Plain do. 2-1-2 Pags. per do.—Peal Marshalle Powder, 1-1-2 Pags. per lb.—Essence of Borgomotte, ditto of Lavender, ditto of Lemon, &c. 15 Fans. per bottle—Eau de luce 30 Fans. per bottle—Essence of Pepermint 12 Fans. per bottle—Wash Balls 6 Fans. each—Junipers Essence of Peppermint, 36 Fans. per bottle—Aromatic Vinegar 36 Fans. per do.

SADDLES FROM MACKINTOSH.

A best Demy peek Saddle, Doe-skin seat, Silver plated two Barred Stirrups, strong leathers. Strong web Gurth, Sursingle and Crupper, 20 Pags.

Hunting Saddles serge pannels—plated two Barred Stirrups, &c. 12 Pags.

Elegant dress Bridles,—Duke Check Bitts &c. each 12 Pags.—Jockey Whips, each one and half Pag. Hunting Whips three Pagodas.

HATTS.

Gentlemens best round Hatts, at 3 Pags. ditto second Sort, 2½ Pag.—Boys Black Hatts, 2 Pag. Ladies Black Hatts, 3 Pagodas.

HOSIERY.

Gentlemens best Plain and Ribbed Silk Hose, 2½ Pags per Pair,—Ladies Plain White Silk, 2 Pags. per Pair—Gentlemens and Ladies Cotton Stockings, at 12 and 14 Pags. per Dozon—Boys Stockings, at 8 Pags. per Dozen.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Military and turn down Boots, 4½ Pags. per Pair—Shoes, 1½ and 1¾ per Pair—Ladies Fancy Leather Shoes, 1½ Pag. per Pair—Ditto Black Spanish, 1 Pag. per Pair.

CUTLERY.

White Green and Black Table and Desert Knives, Penknives, Scissars, and Razors from Savigny's, Setts of Coffin Furniture, &c. &c.

JEWELERY.

Ladies and Gentlemens Fashionable Gold Watch Chains, and Seals, best Town made Gold Watch Keys, Earrings of the Newest Fashion, Elegant Ivory and Tortoiseshell, Gold and Silver Mounted Tooth pick Cases, Cut Glass Smelling Bottles, with Gold and Silver Tops, New fashioned Silver Tooth picks in Cases, Silver Thimbles, Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles, Silver Spurs, Beautiful Furkin otter Cases, containing 4 small Bottles Elegantly Gilt &c. &c.

CARPETS.

Beautiful Brussels Carpetts, with Borders to match.

WOLLEN DRAPERY &c.

A great variety of the Newest fashioned Pieces for Coats, beautiful Demity and Muslinet for Waistcoats.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PRINTS,

Elegant Pier Looking Glass, in Gold Burnished Frames, a variety of small Prints Elegantly Framed and Glazed, a compleat collection of Rowlandson's Prints, and Carricature's to be Sold singly,—

ALSO

A great variety of Stationery, Haberdashery, Glass Ware, Books, Charts, &c. &c.

BROWN and ASHTON, beg leave to assure the Public, that having laid in their goods to a very great advantage they can afford to sell much Cheaper than customary.

Gentlemen residing at outstations, who will be pleased to honor Messrs. Brown and Ashton, with their orders, may depend upon being supplied with such Articles as are warranted of the first Quality.

IN THE PRESS,
(IN LONDON)
And will be speedily published,

A NARRATIVE.

OF the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment, and of the Marratta Army, commanded by Purseram Bhow, during the late Confederacy in India, against the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun Bahader,

Price to Subscribers Twenty Bombay Rupees,
PAYABLE ON DELIVERY OF THE WORK.

BY LIEUT. EDWARD MOORE.
Of the Bombay Establishment.

A Prospectus of the above Work being too voluminous for an Advertisement in a newspaper, is left at the Office of Messrs. Colt, Baker, and Co. at the Office of Mr. John Hunter, Agent for the Hircarrah Press, and also at the Courier Office, where Subscription papers are left for the Signature of those who may be kindly disposed to encourage this work.

Though the Price of the Work is not fixed by the Prospectus, it has been warranted by subsequent advices from the Author; and as Views of Bejapore, the Cataract of Gokauk, Rutnagherry, and the attacked side of Durwar, were sent to the Author from India, by the Ships of last Season, there is every Reason to conclude, that the Work will not be deficient in the necessary Illustration and Embellishment of Prints. Views of Chittledroog and Durwaur, and a plan of the Action of the 29th December 1791 near Simoga, were before in the Author's Hands.

The Geographical part of the Work, under the liberal and able Support and assistance of Major Rennell, comprises a Map, from actual Survey, on a Scale of two Inches to a Degree; and includes, besides the March Routes, Poona, Bejapore, Bejanuggur or Annagoondy, and the River Tumbraddra from it's Source to it's Junction with the Kistna; together with the intermediate Country.

This Publication may be expected in India by the Ships of the next Season at furthest.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Mr. John Mitford, is particularly deſired on Wedneſday next, the 29th October, at the Houſe of Meſſrs. Chaſe, Sewell, and Chaſe, at 11 o'Clock in the morning, at which time a dividend, of the Caſh in hand, will be ready to be made.

Madras 23d October, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. G. P. COOK, begs leave to acquaint the Settlement that finding his health continue in a very declining ſtate he has been reduced to the neceſſity of applying to the Right Honorable the Governour, for leave to quit this Preſidency. Thus ſituated he has appointed Mr. Edward Dent his Agent and Attorney, and who will give regular attendance at Mr. Cook's Office in the Fort, every day, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid G. P. Cook, are requeſted to ſettle their account with the ſaid Mr. Edward Dent who is fully authorized to grant ſufficient diſcharges for the ſame.

Fort St. George: 24th October. 1794.

FOR SALE,

BY MESSRS. BROWN & ASHTON,

REAL CONIAC BRANDY, in Lots of three Dozen, at three Pags. per Dozen, Gin in Large Caſes by the Sample Caſe, at eight and a half Pags. each. Do. in Small, do. at five Pagodas.

ALSO,

A Quantity of Red Paint, Linſeed Oil, and Spirits of Turpentine, ſome Ship-Stores, &c. &c.

TO LET.

A LARGE and Commodious Godown in Court Houſe Street, enquire at the Courier Office.

COURIER OFFICE.

IT is requeſted that all Advertiſements, with which the Courier may be favoured, may be ſent to the office, on, or before, 12 o'Clock on Thurſday.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON;

AT HIS ROOMS,

On Saturday next, the 25th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

A quantity of

BRANDY and ARRACK,

In caſks of 50 and 60 Gallons each.

EIGHTEEN CHESTS OF

HYSON TEA,

AND

A Variety of other Articles.

THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,

Preciſely at 12 o'clock,

A CAPITAL

ORGANIZED PIANO-FORTE,

BY MERLIN.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

On Thurſday next, the 30th Inſtant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A Pair of Capital,

MANILLA HORSES,

With Phæton and Harneſs.

THE Horſes are conſidered the beſt pair on the Coaſt, and were formerly the Property of Colonel Maxwell, deceaſed, they may be ſeen any time, previous to the ſale, by applica- to R. Henderſon.

To be ſold by Public Auction.

BY R. HENDERSON.

AT HIS ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On Thurſday the 30th October,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

Houſehold Furniture,

BELONGING TO

A GENTLEMAN, Deceaſed,

viz.

TWENTY Teak-wood Chairs—two ſide Boards—a ſett of Dining Tables—two Dreſſing Tables—two large Cotts complete—Card Tables—and a variety of other articles.

CLARET.

MR. R. Henderſon, has for Sale on Commiſſion, a quantity of Excellent Daniſh Claret, juſt imported, at ſeven Star Pagodas per dozen by the Cheſt.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On Thurſday next the 30th Inſtant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY

A CARRIAGE, and a pair of very excellent ſteady Grey Mares, that go remarkably well in Harneſs.—With Harneſs complete.

And at the ſame time, will be ſold—A quantity of Patna Furniture, conſiſting of, Couches—Chairs—Tables—and Shade Stands.

Fort St. George: 23d October, 1794.

TO BE HAD,

AT MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE'S.

A FEW BAGS OF

PATNA PEAS.

THREE STAR PAGODAS, PER BAG.

To be ſold by Public Outcry.

AT MASULIPATAM.

FOR READY MONEY,

On Monday the 10th of November, next,

THAT Large and Elegant Upſtair Houſe, built a ſhort time ſince, by the late Mr. Dobbyn, conſiſting of two large Halls, two Rooms, on each ſide of the Halls, and four ſleeping Rooms at the Angles, upſtairs, with ſuitable accommodations, below for the uſe of a Family, a large Garden, with Cook-room, Stabling for eight Horſes, Coach Houſe, &c. &c.

The Sale to commence preciſely,

at 10 o'Clock.

To be ſold by Auction.

BY HOPE CARD AND Co.

AT THE NOAH'S ARK,

Fort Saint George,

On Wedneſday next, the 29th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, IN THE FORENOON.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

THE PROPERTY OF

A Gentleman, returned to Europe.

AN ELEGANT Coach, by Hatchett,

A Poſt Chariot,

A Superb ſett of Table-Glaſs-ware, conſiſting of an Epergne, richly ornamented, with Cryſtal Drops, Purple and Gold Pillars, &c.

Six Shades to match, Glaſſes, Jelly Glaſſes, &c.

A plain Cryſtal Epergne, and ten Pillar-Shades to match.

A long Table ſett of Wedgewood's Ware, Green and Black, Utruſcian border.

A PIANO FORTE,

BY BROADWOOD.

Several articles of Silver Plate.

AT THE SAME WILL BE SOLD,

A Mahogany Bereau and Book-Caſe—a Library Table—and twelve handſome Europe Mahogany Chairs.

FRENCH CLARET.

MESSRS. BROWN and ASHTON, have juſt received a ſmall quantity of French Claret, on Commiſſion, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to the major part of the Engliſh Claret recently imported,—at Six Pagodas the Dozen.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.

THE Widow and infant Child of a Soldier, lately deceaſed, (but who previous to his Death had received his Diſcharge from the Regiment to which he belonged, and in which he was highly eſteemed by his Officers,) are by his Death reduced to the utmoſt miſery, and diſtreſs, but from which a trifling ſum would extricate them—to the feeling Heart, the above fact is briefly ſtated—The Subſcriptions which are humbly ſolicited, will, however ſmall, be thankfully received at the Courier Office, Court Street, Fort St. George.

A CARD.

The Proprietors of the CIRCULATING LIBRARY, are obliged, from the difficulty of arrangement, to poſtpone the publication of their CATALOGUE, until the *firſt day of the enſuing month*; when they will be ready for delivery at the Courier Office, and at Brown and Aſhton's in Fort St. George, at *one Rupee each*, and where *Subſcriptions* will alſo be received.

The expence conſequently attendant on the eſtabliſhment of a *Public Library*; worthy of *Public Patronage*, is obvious — and the Proprietors with every wiſh to the convenience of their Subſcribers, truſt, that they may be enabled to make it yet more ſo; by the ſubſcriptions being continued to be paid in *advance* in the *early part* of each ſucceeding month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MENTOR's Letter is received the "ODE *to* EQUALITY" is in our poſſeſſion—and agreeably to his requiſition, ſhall appear in a future COURIER.

A CITIZEN is received—but a PUBLIC PAPER does not ſeem the exact Chanel, through which Information might be expected, as to the Particulars referred to—An Official Application would be eaſy, and would at the ſame time be a more direct and correct mode of obtaining the requiſite Explanation: And under this impreſſion *the* EDITOR begs leave to decline the Inſertion of the CARD under the Signature of A CITIZEN.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

OCTOBER 24, 1794.

SIR CHARLES OAKELEY, embarked on board the Phœnix, early on Sunday morning, the 19th Inſtant. The 2d Regiment of European Infantry, with two Battalions of Sepoy's, were drawn up on the occaſion, and formed a Street from the Fort Square, to the Sea Gate; through which our late Governor, attended by the Body Guard, and accompanied by LORD HOBART, proceeded to the Beach. On SIR CHARLES's entering the accomodation Boat, a Salute of Nineteen Guns was fired from the adjoining Battery.

The Honorable Company's Ships, the PHŒNIX, *Captain Orrock*, DUTTON, *Captain Sampſon, and* LORD CAMDEN, *Captain Dance*, ſailed for England, on Tueſday morning, the 21ſt Inſtant.

PASSENGERS.

PHŒNIX.

SIR CHARLES, *and* LADY OAKELEY,
MRS. WHITE, MRS. LLOYD,
CAPTAIN BEATSON, MISS SCHOOLAR,
LIEUT. VAUGHAN, *and* LIEUT. HALL,
of His Majeſty 36th Regiment.

LORD CAMDEN.

MRS. WOOLF, LIEUT. COCKBURN,
and
LIEUTENANT RADMOND.

DUTTON.

MRS. DOBBYN, Relict of the late William Aguſtus Dobbyn, Eſquire.

The above ſhips proceed, we are informed, to Trincomallie; where they will be joined by His Majeſty's ſhip the Heroine, Captain Gardner, who convoys them to a certain Latitude.

On Friday laſt, Sir Charles Oakeley, accompanied by Mr. Weſtcott, Mr. Porcher, and Major Beatſon, paid a viſit to Mr. Popham, at his Northern Farm of Vulloor.—Mr. Popham received Sir Charles at the limits of his ground, and exhibited a ſcene unuſual in this country, but grateful to thoſe who can feel and eſtimate the effects of induſtry; Sir Charles was conducted for upwards of two miles, through a lane of Tenantry, Labourers, Artificers, Women, and Children, who are ſupported by the extenſive ſcale of this important undertaking,—As a conſiderable portion of the latter were reſcued from ſlavery, and are now enabled to ſupport themſelves by their own labour, the ſight could be no leſs ſatisfactory to the benevolent and humane author, than to the late Governor, who contemplated the foundation of a new and valuable ſtaple of Commerce from the Coaſt.

After breakfaſt, Sir Charles rode through the different Gardens and Cotton Plantations, as well as the New Village, built by Mr. Popham on the Farm: the Bale of Cotton, which Mr. Popham has preſented to the Honourable Court of Directors, as the firſt fruits of his Labours in this undertaking, was then made up in the preſence of the Company; who, after regaling themſelves with the fare that the farm afforded, returned to the plain.

On Monday laſt the Quarterly Seſſions of Oyer and Terminar opened at the Court Houſe, and were immediately adjourned to the 19th of the enſuing month.

The French Cartel Ship ſtill remains in the Roads—but, we are informed, will return to the Iſle of France in the courſe of a few Days.

An Expedition from Bombay, is, we are informed, immediately to take place, againſt the *Pirates* to the Northward of that Preſidency, known by the name of *Coolies*. The whole of which is to be Commanded by Captain Little.

On Saturday laſt, the Coroner held an Inqueſt, on the body of a Native, found dead in the Black Town, when the Jury brought in a Verdict of wilful murder, againſt a perſon, or perſons unknown.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George:——*17th October* 1764.

G. O. *By Government.*

Mr. James Richardſon, promoted to the rank of Head Surgeon and appointed to take charge of the General Hoſpital at Trichinopoly.

Mr. Charles Fleming, Surgeon, appointed to do duty at the Garriſon of Ganjam, vice Richardſon.

Mr. John Duncan, Surgeon, appointed to take charge of the Detachment of Artillery at Vizianagrum, vice Fleming.

Mr. Whitelaw Ainſlie promoted to the rank of full Surgeon, and directed to continue at Chingleput.

Francis Vanderputt, Sub-Aſſiſtant Surgeon appointed to do duty at the Preſidency General Hoſpital, vice Smaller.

The 11th Battalion of Native Infantry, marched from Ellore, to the Northward, on the 2d Inſtant.

The Head Quarters of the 11th Battalion, we are informed are to be at Bimlipatam.

A General Court Martial aſſembled at Ellore, on the 10th Inſtant.

The following Indiamen ſailed from St. Helena, in company with the PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY Captain Dundas-*Commodore*—as mentioned in our laſt Courier.

EARL OF OXFORD—*Captain White,*
HILLSBOROUGH,—*Brown,*
RODNEY—*Chatfield,*
And
WOODCOT—*Louis.*

They arrived at St. Helena on the 3d of May, after a pleaſant paſſage of ten weeks from Madras.

Letters recently received from Tellichery mention that the ſeaſon to the Southward has been exceedingly ſickly, but it is to be hoped that the opening of the monſoon, will be attended with very ſalutary effects.

Advices from Poonah, of the 20th. Ult. mention that a rumour prevailed that the Peſhwa, meditated immediate War againſt the Nizam.

" The Britannia, Capt. Barrow, fell in with and ſpoke the Boddington, Capt. Chalmers, off Diamond Iſland on the 6th ultimo—that ſhip in turning down the Bay, met with boiſterous weather. and had ſprung a leak, which proved of ſo ſerious a nature, that Capt. Chalmers was obliged to bear away for Prince of Wales's Iſland, where he apprehended it would be neceſſary to unload the whole cargo, before his damage could be repaired.

BENGAL—COMPANY'S PAPER

	Rs.As.	
Eight per Cent. Notes,	2 8	Premium,
Six per Cent. ditto,	1 4	Diſcount,

Batta on Gold, 10 Annas per 100 Rupees.

Though the diſcount on the Six per Cent. Paper has fallen conſiderably of late, yet as Paper of that deſcription is become extremly ſcarce, there is every reaſon to believe that the diſcount will fall ſtill lower; particularly as the large amount of Notes to be paid off in the courſe of this month, and the large ſums iſſuable within the ſame period on account of the Intereſt on the Bond Debt, will throw into circulation very conſiderable ſums of money, which in the preſent ſtate of Trade cannot be well diſpoſed of otherwiſe than tin he purchaſe of Company's Paper.

On the 2d Inſtant, a meeting of a number of the merchants of Calcutta, has held at the houſe of Mr. Fairlie, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, and preparing an Addreſs of thanks to Sir John Shore, for having entered ſo early and ſo readily into their views, by ordering a ſquadron of ſhips to be manned and equipped for the protection of the country trade. &c. —when Meſſrs. A. Lambert, W. Fairlie and Colvin, were appointed a Committee to prepare the ſame.

When it was Reſolved, to preſent a gold hilted ſword to Commodore Mitchell—to each of the other commanders,—and to the King's and Company's officers who commanded the troops on board the different ſhips of the Squadron, in teſtimony of the high ſenſe the merchants entertain, of their zeal and abilities during the expedition.

And alſo that Returns of the killed and wounded, ſhould be requeſted from the reſpective commanders, in order that a diſtribution of the money ſubſcribed might be made among the widows and children of the deceaſed, &c.

The Americans have hired the Ambuſcade, and another French frigate, to cruize againſt the Algerines.—They were ſpoke with off Cape Ortegal, in March laſt.

The total amount of the French Emigrants brought off by the Britiſh Fleet from Toulon, appears, from the returns made to government, to be 14,877

A narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment, during the late war, by Lieutenant Moor, of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment, is we obſerve, announced for immediate publication in London; and Subſcriptions at a moderate rate, ſolicited here, and which we have to hope will meet with a favorable reception. Lieut. Moor's abilities are ſpoken of highly as an Officer. He ſerved with honor in Capt. Littles gallant Detachment; and has been obliged to retire from the ſervice from the wounds he received in it.

EXCHANGE LOTTERY—No. 7279 was drawn, on Friday laſt, a Prize of 2,500 Pagodas.

The Barwell and London Indiamen left St. Helena on 21ſt of May in Company with fourteen other Indiamen, a Botany Bay ſhip, and a Portugueſe frigate. theſe advices add that Robert Henſhaw Eſq, and Captain Grant of the Bombay Eſtabliſhment were married at St. Helena, the former to Miſs Goodwin, and the latter to Miſs Nancy Baſset—When the ſhips ſailed the paſſengers where all well—The ſeaſon at St. Helena, has been very favourable, particularly in the Crops of Graſs, but bullocks were much wanted.

Comparative totals of the produce of the ſeveral branches of the PUBLIC REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN under the heads of cuſtoms, exciſe, ſtamps, and incidents, for the quarter ending the 5th April 1793. and the correſponding quarter of the preſent year.

1793	——	£ 3,009,737 7 $7\frac{1}{4}$
1794	——	£ 3,252,146 4 $4\frac{1}{4}$

INCREASE, two hundred forty two thouſand, four hundred and eighteen pounds, ſixteen ſhillings and ten pence.

A late publication ſtates the following wonderful encreaſe of the Export Trade of Great Britain in 1792, the value of Cargoes exported amounted to 12, 375, 750l. at the end of 1792 to 23, 679, 317l. The ſhiping cleared outwards at the former period was 761, 362 tons, at the latter, it amounted to 1, 561, 154.

The plan for ſupplying France with Proviſions, concerted between the Committe of Public Welfare and the Paris Bankers, will probably be fruſtrated by every power intereſted in the reſtoration of peace and good order—Perrigaux, who is a native of Neufchatel, lately arrived at Baſil; but the Magiſtrates there, ordered him to quit that canton.— The German Circles exert all their vigilance to fruſtrate the deſigns of the Republican Emiſſaries,— Perrigaux is at the head of this plan; his Colleagues have already ſet out for their reſpective deſtinations.

Admiral Lord Hood has demanded leave of the POPE, to diſpoſe of, in his dominions, a part of the Emigrants from Toulon who have quitted Tuſcany. Theſe Emigrants will be ſupported at the expence of England. A great part of them are armed and will ſerve in Corſica.

The total number of French priſoners in England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the laſt returns, amounts to no more than 5029.

Great ferments ſubſiſt in different parts of Poland, and nothing but the preſence of an immenſe Ruſſian army keeps the people of Warſaw quiet. Several Poliſh Regiments have reſiſted the diſbanding. Whole companies of Poliſh ſoldiers lead a vagabond life, and ſeek a precarious ſubſiſtance, by robbing the toll-houſes belonging to Pruſſia and Auſtria on the frontiers.

The ELECTOR PALATINE of BAVARIA has taken up a loan of 700,000 florins, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. intereſt, to ſupply the exigencies of the war. The Bailwick of Heidelberg, which fetches annually 300,000 florins, has been mortgaged for that purpoſe.

A correſpondent at Liſbon writes, of the date of March 6, that, on the preceeding day, the poſt from Cadiz brought intelligence, that, the latter end of February, 17 ſail of Algerine corſairs, fully manned, had ſailed through the Gut of Gibraltar, upon a cruize againſt the American fleet, deſtin- for the Streights and for the Levant.

The celebrated Cardinal, formerly Abbe MAURY, has taken poſſeſſion of the Epiſcopal See at Monteſiaſcone, where the inhabitants teſtified their ſatiſſaction by a diſcharge of cannon from the ramparts, and a general illumination. The Cardinal, has made ſeveral rich preſents to the POPE, and to the moſt eminent Prelates of the Pontifical Court.

A Squadron is ordered by the COMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY to be ſtationed on the American Coaſts, for the protection of the Britiſh Trade, the command of which is to be given to Commodore MURRAY.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Seaforth, is come into Parliament, in the place of Mr. Adam, of Roſsſhire.

MISCELLANEOUS;

LONDON.—April 22d.

Heads of a Plan, for raiſing corps in the ſeveral principal towns in Great Britain:

I. The principal towns in Great Britain to furniſh, one or more battalions each, or a certain number of companies each, in proportion to their ſize, or number of inhabitants.

II. The Officers to be appointed from among the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, or the inhabitants of the ſaid towns either by commiſſion from his Majeſty, or from the Lord Lieutenant of the country; upon the recommendation of the Chief Magiſtrate, of the town in which the corps is raiſed.

III. They are to be poſſeſſed of ſome certain eſtate in land or money, in proportion to their rank.

IV An Adjutant, or Town Major, in each town, to be appointed by his Majeſty.

V A proper number of Serjeants and Corporals, from the army, to be appointed for the corps in each town in proportion to their numbers.

VI. The ſaid Serjeants and Corporals, as well as the Adjutant or Town Major, to be in the government's pay.

VII. The men to exerciſe frequently, either in battalion, or by companies, on Sundays, and on all holidays, and alſo after their work is over in the evenings.

VIII. Arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to be furniſhed at the expence of Government, if required.

IX. Proper Magazines, or ſtorehouſes, to be choſen or erected in each town, for keeping the ſaid arms, &c.

X. The arms and accoutrements to be delivered out, at times of exerciſe only, and to be returned into the ſtores, as ſoon as exerciſe is finiſhed.

XI. The Adjutant or Town Major, to be always preſent at exerciſe, and to ſee that the men march regularly afterwards, and lodge their arms in the ſtorehouſes.

XII. Proper penalties to be inflicteed on ſuch as abſent themſelves from exerciſe, as alſo for diſobedience of orders, inſolence to their officers, and other diſorderly behaviour.

XIII. The above corps not to be obliged on account of or by any authority whatever, to move from their reſpective towns except in times of actual invaſion or rebellion.

XIV. His Majeſty ſhall then have power to order the ſaid corps, to march to any part of Great Britain, the ſervice may require.

XV. They are, on ſuch occaſions, to act either ſeperately, or in conjunction with his Majeſty's regular forces, and be under the command of ſuch General Officers. as his Majeſty ſhall think proper to appoint.

XVI. Both Officers and men, to receive full pay, as his Majeſty's other regiments of foot, from the day of their march, and ſo long as they ſhall continue in ſervice, out of their towns.

XVII. They are to be ſubject to military diſcipline, in the ſame manner, as his Majeſty's regular forces, during the ſaid time of their being ſo called out, and receiving Government's pay.

XVIII. All Officers, who ſhould be diſabled in actual ſervice, to be entittled to half pay; and all non-commiſſioned officers and private men diſabled, to receive the benefit of the Chelſea Hoſpital;—the windows of the officers killed in the ſervice, to have a penſion for life.

Accounts from Vienna ſtate, that letters arrived there from Choczin, with the intelligence that the Turkiſh Government had ſeen orders to the Baſhaw commander of that fortreſs, to prepare the ſame in the beſt manner to enable it to hold out a ſiege.

Madame VILLETTE, the niece and widow of the famous Democrat, the Ex-Marquis VILLETTE, has been executed in Paris for having uttered the following ſpeech: "My huſband's death afflicted me much but when I conſider the change of affairs ſince that time, I thank Heaven that he is no more; for they certainly would have guillotined him too."

A very conſiderable number of Gentleman in the city of Glaſsgow have ſubſcribed a writing expreſſive of their willingneſs to form themſelves into a Volunteer Corps, for the local defence of that city, as ſoon as the Bill, now in contemplation for enabling them to do ſo, ſhall receive the ſanction of Parliament.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

If you have room in your next COURIER, *pray give the incloſed Lines a place.*

Your conſtant Reader,

S. W.

EPITAPH ON COLONEL KELLY.

LONG may this ſacred pile, uninjur'd ſtand,
Secure, from every ſacrilegious hand;
From ſlow decay, and each rude ſtorm that flies,
Firm as his name, to whom it's honors Riſe.—
Vain wiſh — to nobler monuments conſign'd,
That, lives recorded in each Soldiers mind—
There ſhall it live, when levelled with the plain,
The proudeſt ſtructures ſhall be ſought in vain;
There ſhall it live, to lateſt times enroll'd.
Among the great, the gallant, and the bold—
There ſhall it live, whilſt future Britons wage,
The war of Hero's 'gainſt barbaric rage;
Then, deeds of old, ſhall ſtimulate the Brave,
And KELLY ſtill be uſeful, in the Grave.

Lord Camelford, now a midſhipman on board the King's ſloop of war at Nootka Sound, commanded by Captain Vancouver; is within a few months of being out of his minority, when he ſucceeds to a Britiſh Peerage, and an unincumbered eſtate of 20,000l. per annum.

The Hon. CHARLES VILLIERS, brother to the Earl of CLARENDON, and Chief Juſticein Eyre, North of Trent, has received a letter of ſervice to raiſe a regiment of Light Dragoons; conſiſting of ſix companies of 50 men each.

The Gentlemen of Cornwall have ſubſcribed 2,750l. to raiſe four troops of Fencible Cavalry, of fifty men each, and to augment the Militia with ten men to each Company.

Colonel FULLARTON's letters of ſervice are for raiſing two battalions of 600 each — the one light dragoons, and the other infantry.

The different counties in Scotland are to be ſeparately formed into Lieutenancies, the ſame as thoſe of England and Wales. and a regular Fencible army is to be eſtabliſhed for the defence of the country, on the plan of the militia in Ireland.

A ſubſcription has been opened in Chatham, and other dock-yards, for the relief of the widows and children of ſuch ſeamen, as may fall in the ſervice of their country, during the preſent war.

M. Finucane, Eſq. one of his Majeſty's Counſellors at Law, is appointed, the ſucceſſor of the late Baron Power, on the Exchequer Bench in Ireland.

Letters from Italy ſay, that the French are preparing to invade Tuſcany and the country adjacent. Their plan is ſuppoſed to be to embark ten or twelve thouſand men at Toulon and Nice, and to land them, under the protection of all the ſhips they can ſend to ſea, in the road of Maſſa Carrara, whence they could march without oppoſition to Piſa, Leghorn, Florence, &c. levy contributions, and carry off the ammuunition and proviſions. During the operations by land, their ſhips of war and tranſports may retire into the Gulph of Spezia, the entrance of which is defenſible againſt a ſuperior force; and if neceſſary, the troops might be taken on board again at Lerici. They might ravage Tuſcany, Modena and Parma, before troops from Naples, or the Milaneſe, could be brought to oppoſe them; and, perhaps, draw off the Engliſh force from Corſica to protect Leghorn, or find an opportunity of throwing ſuccours into the iſland.

The danger of being taken at ſea, or having their retreat cut off, ſeems to render ſuch an expedition improbable; but it muſt not be forgotten that the recapture of Toulon has rendered them enterpriſing, and that from Spezia their troops might open a paſſage to Genoa by land

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 15th of March, announce, that the troubles which agitate *Arabia* increaſe more.—The adherents of the ſectary of RAHAB, who died upwards of a century ago, avow openly their plan of ſubverting the religion of Mahomet. They threaten both *Mecca* and *Medina*.

MONTBELIARD, *Feb.* 17.

Of the caſtles of the Prince nothing now remains but the walls. All the other parts have been deſtroyed by the *Sans Culottes*. They broke open the vaults which ſerved as a burying-place to the family of the Prince opened the coffins, and ſtripped the dead. The body of Prince George, who died 110 years ago, was found ſtill entire.

Mr. SECRETARY DUNDAS has moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his MAJESTY to eſtabliſh a Court of Judicature in Norfolk Iſland, in new South Wales. Granted.

PROCLAMATION;

OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY;

Bruſſels 17th April.

"Europe has, during five years, witneſſed the calamitous ſtate of the wretched kingdom of France; the evils of which, increaſing daily, do not as yet hold out a proſpect of their termination. The impious faction which tyrannizes over that kingdom, to maintain its monſtrous ſyſtem, has at once attacked, under the ſpecious pretext of reform, Religion, the Conſtitution of the State, and all the baſes of ſocial order, which this faction has haſtened to deſtroy, ſubſtituting in its place a pretended equality, abſolutely chimerical.

"Reſoled invariably to maintain the religion and the Conſtitution which have for ages conſtituted the happineſs of the Belgic Provinces, we are deſirous, by a rigid law, to ſupport the public wiſhes ſo ſtrongly and generally pronounced by the horror the whole country has diſplayed at the French revolutionary ſyſtems."

The undermentioned Articles follow the preamble in the uſual form:

I. All perſons, whether foreigners or inhabitants, who ſhall, by conſpiracies or plots, attempt to introduce, or propagate in this country the above ſyſtem, ſhall be conſidered as guilty of high treaſon, and puniſhed with death.

II. All thoſe who by words or writing ſhall favour the propagation of ſuch a ſyſtem ſhall be puniſhed by impriſonment.

III. The aſſociations known under the titles of Clubs and Literary Societies, as well as every other ſimilar aſſemblage of men, whatever its denomination may be, ſhall be bound to inform the Fiſcal Counſellors, of the object of their ſociety, and the names of thoſe who compoſe it, for the purpoſe of obtaining in writing a conſent from the ſaid Fiſcal Counſellers, which ſhall, however, be merely proviſional. Every act of diſobedience to be puniſhed by a fine of 100 crowns. This clauſe to extend to all the cities, towns, and villages of the Imperial Netherlands.

IV. Thoſe who ſhall lodge informations againſt ſuch as are guilty of the above named crimes and exceſſes, ſhall have a recempenſe, proportioned to the magnitude of the diſcoveries they ſhall make. For the crimes mentioned in the firſt article, this recompenſe ſhall not be leſs than 1000 crowns.

V. Ignoring accomplices ſhall have the ſame recompenſe, with forgiveneſs, unleſs they ſhall have been the chief and principal abetters.

MARRIED.

On the 22d Inſtant, MR. WATTS, Partner in the Houſe of Meſſrs. Porcher, Redhead, and Co. to MISS POPHAM, daughter of Mr. Popham.

BIRTHS.

Lately, the Lady of William Harrington, Eſq. of a Son.

On the 7th, of October at Tellicherry, the Lady of Lieutenant Lewis, of a Daughter.

On the 12th inſtant, at Ellore, the Lady of Lieutenant Bowneſs of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Sunday Morning, the 19th Inſtant, HUGH BOYD, *Eſquire*, MASTER ATTENDENT: a Gentleman, whoſe ſuperior abilities, and conciliating manners, endeared him to the wide circle of his friends, and to Society in general.

At Lucknow, on the 14th Ultimo, Robert Percival Pott, Eſquire, Senior Merchant on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

At Coringa on the 3d Inſtant Captain William Wemyſs, Commander of the Ship Cæſar. A young Man whoſe many amiable good qualities, had much endeared him to all who had the pleaſure of his Acquaintance.

ARRIVALS.

16, Oct. Brig Meniſh, Shean, Calcutta.
17, Ship Eliza, Dean, Hooringotta.
18, Snow Union, Lane, Rangoon.
Snow Flitty, Doune, Sooſa.
21, Ship York, Sparrow, Rangoon and Coringa.
22, Ship Catherine, Ried, Calcutta.
Ship Favourite, Mears, Maſulipatam.
Ship Mary, Turnbull, Narſapore.
Ship General Elliot, Falconer, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

19, Oct. Ship Jane, Henry, Southward.
Ship Neptune, Pitman, Eaſtward.
Ship Cæſar, Jergoney, Tranqubar.
Snow Flittig, Doune, Do.
20, Ship Mentor, Richardſon, Malabar Coaſt.
21, Snow Begum Shaw, Hamilton, Hooringotta.

CHANDERNAGORE,

September 22, 1794.

The following EFFUSIONS *of* DEMOCRACY, *are copied from the Bengal Morning Poſt—from the pompous detail, our Readers might be induced to ſuppoſe that* CHANDERNAGORE, *was ſome rich and populous City! a ſecond Paris!—No ſuch thing—Chandernagore is an obſcure town, on the banks of the River Hooghly—the number of its European Inhabitants, inconſiderable—the reſt—a groupe of* ORANGE-TAWNY, *and* DARK-CHOCOLATE, *Ladies and Gentlemen, whoſe, Ideas of Equality, do not extend beyond an equal diviſion of,* RICE, CURRY, *and* BEETLE.

Sunday laſt, the 21ſt of September, being the anniverſary of that glorious day, on which the firſt National Convention, agreeable to the powers delegated to them by the people,—decreed the Rebublican Government,—gave ſtability to the regeneration of the Rights of Man,—and ſealed the annihilation of Deſpotiſm,—a very numerous meeting of the true friends of freedom was held at this place, to commemorate the ſame.

Having elected a Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, by ballot, as uſual, the company proceeded to the dining room, where, being all in their proper places, the Preſident ſtood up and thus addreſſed the aſſembly:

" CONCITOYENS—*je ſens comme je la dois l'honneur que vous me faites aujourdhui,—et cette marque de votre approbation m'eſt d'autant plus precieuſe, que*—la ſincerite eſt toujours le characteriſtique des hommes libres

" *Felicitons nous enſemble, chers concitoyens, du retour de cette heureuſe journee,—de cette journee, a jamais memorable, on l'on poſa la cle de la voute a l'edifice ſacre da la* LIBERTE, *eleve ſur les debris fumans du* DESPOTISM—*ce fut dans ce jour immortel, dignes enfans de la Liberte, que la main ferme da la* RAISON *briſa la* SUPPERSTITION, *et precipita la* CORRUPTION *du pinnacle on le plus execrable des gouvernments l'avoit place—d'ou elle contemploit inſolemment, et brutalment, ſon abominable ouvrage,*—le miſere des peuplas!

" *Montrons par notre conduite que nous ſavons apprecier le bonheur que ce jour aſſure au genre humain! que la* CONCORDE *et l'* UNANIMITE *nous diſtinguent—que la* NATURE *et la* RAISON *ſeient toujours nos guides.*"

[As our Engliſh readers may be deſirous to know the ſentiments delivered, on ſo peculiar an occaſion, we preſent them with a tranſlation.]

" Fellow citizens,—I am duly ſenſible of the honor confered on me this day;—this mark of your approbation I deem truly valuable, inaſmuch as—*ſincerity is ever the characteriſtic of freemen.*

" I congratulate you, citizens, on the return of this happy day,—a day ever glorious—ever memorable,—on which the ſacred temple of LIBERTY was erected on the ſmoaking ruins of DESPOTISM!—It was on this immortal day, ye ſons of freedom, that the firm hand of Reaſon cruſhed Superſtition;—and hurled Curruption from the pinnacle, to which the moſt excerable government had raiſed it,—and from which tyrants looked down with brutal exultation on their abominable work—*the miſery of the people.*

" Let us demonſtrate, by our conduct, that we know how to appreciate the bleſſings which this day enſures mankind;—let Concord and Unanimity diſtinguiſh us,—and may Nature and Reaſon ever be our guides."

Having emphatically and feelingly delivered this exordium, the Preſident filled a bumper!!—

" A LA REPUBLIQUE!"

After this fundamental toaſt, the Company ſeated themſelves, and—conviviality, wit, good humor and good ſenſe, gave a *reliſh* to the feſtival that was fully felt, but which baffles deſcription.

The walls of the apartment were decked, in ſimple elegance, with double wreaths of *verdant foliage*;—the upper bearing the appearance of a light cornice,—the lower reſembling an Ionic frieze, with ſwags of curvated feſtoons;—within the interſtices a variety of *appropriate* paintings were taſtefully arranged;—from the ceiling, in well diſpoſed derections, ſimilar feſtoons were ſuſpended, and affixed to points which by detaching the parts, gave to the *tout enſemble* an air of variety, rurality, and ſimplicity, the moſt charming poſſible.—The feſtive board exhibited, as its centre diſh,—*the tree of* LIBERTY, creſted by the *bonnet rouge*—The Preſident and Vice-Preſident's chairs were fronted each by ornamental ſtructures, on which mottos were diſpoſed in what may be termed an epigrammatic ſtile, the lower pannels, or entablature, containing figurative repreſentations of the uſeful arts, ſuitable to the ſpirit of republican equality,—Theſe being well underſtood, it will be ſufficient to offer the

" MOTTOS."

ON THE CENTRE OF THE FRONT W[illegible] within a circular feſtoon of evergreens,

" *Where can we be better than in the boſom of our Family?*"

Above, this motto was written—

" *L'on toujours de la* REPUBLIC."

And immediately beneath it—

" *L'an* JAMAIS *de la* ROYAULE!"

ON THE FIRST PYRAMID.

" *Long live the Republic.*

" *Time in vain flies away,* LIBERTY *ſhall periſh no more.*

" *The calendar of man is* NATURE.

The ſpirit which moves France, is the ſame with that which moves the univerſe!" [Alluding to the Republican Government having, without any previous intention, been decreed on the *equinox.*]

ON THE SECOND PYRAMID.

" *Long live the ſans culotes.*

" *O!* HOW *they wiſh a happy new year to deſpots.*

" *Why are we not of the Feſtivity?*

" *Where* IMPOSSIBILITY *exiſts, the* INTENTION *is as good as the deed.*"

The *elegance* and *order* of the place were only ſurpaſſed by the *harmony* and *kindneſs* that beamed thro' the meeting;—it had *indeed* the *chearful, unconſtrained, equal, cordial affection of*—A FAMILY,"—where *urbanity* and *hilarity* were conſpicuous,—where neither *phlegm, apathy,* or *diſatisfaction* COULD ſubſiſt, and the only regrets were, that the neceſſity of repoſe abridged ist's duration.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 1793.

Having concluded the above " *FAMILY*" *piece, we beg leave to lay before our* READERS, *a few Extracts, from a work lately Publiſhed in England, by Mr. Peltier—Illuſtrative of theſe* JOYOUS IDES OF SEPTEMBER, *which the Citizens of Chandernagore are ſaid to commemorate with ſuch* " KINDNESS," *and* " HILARITY," *but which, indeed, were Days of Blood—diſgraceful to the French Nation, nay to Humanity itſelf.*

" The popular judge, who had taken his ſeat at the Abby-priſon, there to carry into execution the ſentences already paſſed and written down in Danton's tablets of proſcription, was Maillard, the tipſtaff, one of the heroes of the 14th of July, the 5th of October, and the 10th of Auguſt. As he reſided in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine,* he was, during the whole revolution, the aſſociate of Santerre, of Panis, of Gonchon, and of Palloy, in the direction of that terrible *Fauxbourg.* He crowned the whole by ſitting as preſident at the maſſacres of the 2d of September.

After the prieſts, who were ſhut up in the Abbey-cloiſter, were ſacrificed, the aſſaſſins called out with loud cries for the Swiſs who were confined there. The ſubalterns were butchered without examination, or trial.

The ſection of the *Contrat Social,* formerly called *St. Euſtache,* on being informed that a maſſacre of the priſoners was going on at the Abbey, ſent there three different deputations to claim two of its members, who were detained there for ſome ſlight quarrel. Neither of the three deputations could get to the Abbey. When the third of them informed the ſection, that it had not been more ſucceſsful than the two former, M. B—, a watchmaker, got up, and ſaid, that if they would make him one of the fourth deputation, he thought he could accompliſh the matter. His offer was attended to: three new deputies were appointed, and he was made one.

After M. B—got in, other aſſaſſins aſked him the ſame queſtions, to whom he made the ſame replies. Among the latter, ſome were drinking, ſome ſmoaking, and ſome, glutted with wine and with blood, were aſleep. M. B— could diſcern objects only by the light of two or three torches. He inquired for the preſident, who was pointed out to him near a table covered with papers, regiſters, bottles, glaſſes, pipes, and ſwords ſtained with blood. He explained his buſineſs, and ſhewed his credentials. Two ruffians conſtantly held him by the throat. " In the firſt place," ſaid the preſident, " let us ſee, whether the perſons, whoſe diſcharge you ſolicit, are ſtill here." Upon this, he looked over a regiſter, and ſuddenly cried out, " Yes, they are ſtill here."—He then aſked M. B—why they had been committed here? " For a ſlight quarrel, which has not been attended with any bad conſequences."—" Are you very ſure?"—" Very ſure."—" Do you pledge your life for it?—Yes."—" Well, there is paper: put your name to it; and if there be the ſlighteſt charge of ariſtocracy againſt them, your head ſhall dance for it." The preſident then referred to the jailer's book, and after having examined the commitments of the two priſoners, he ſaid, " He is right: he has not told a lie: let thoſe two men be called." On their appearing, the preſident ſaid to M. B—, " There they are: take them; and ſet off with them." M. B— took them under his arms, ſqueezing them as cloſe to him as he could; and begged ſomebody might be ordered to ſee him ſafe into the ſtreet. The preſident ordered two men to go before him, and to give notice to the *knockers down.* Theſe two men laid hold of him by the collar, and dragged him in a hurry to the door that opened into the ſtreet. As he was juſt going to ſtep over the threſhold, a well-looking young man, about nineteen years of age, fell upon his knees before him, and cried out, " Pray, Sir, ſave me too!" M. B—had not time to reply, as his guides pulled him out of the Priſon, while ſome of the murderers fell upon the young man, and dragged him after M. B—. The latter was hardly got into the ſtreet, when he ſaw that young man's head cut off. M. B—wiſhed to get away in all haſte, ſtill holding faſt the two priſoners whom he had reſcued; but a group of the aſſaſſins ſurrounded him and ſtopped him. " Look here," ſaid one of them, pointing to the young man whoſe head was juſt cut off. " Do you wiſh to ſee the heart of an ariſtocrat? The butcher had hardly aſked the queſtion, when with his ſword he cleaved his breaſt open, and dragged out the heart all bloody, held it up to Mr. B—. Then taking a glaſs from one of thoſe who ſtood near him, he ſqueezed into it the blood that ran from the heart, and drank off a part of the infernal beverage. M. B— could not tell whether there was wine, or any other liquor before in the glaſs, becauſe it was all ſmeared with blood both within and without. After the cannibal drank, he preſented the glaſs to M. B—, ſaying, " Come, it's now your turn." It was neceſſary to make a ſhew of taſting the horrid potion. After this frightful teſt, the cannibal cried out: " That's a brave fellow: if there were many like him in the ſections, *fifty innocent wretches, whoſe throats I have cut,* would not have been ſo ſerved" M. B—brought back ſafe the two men who were indebted to him for their liberty, and their lives; went to bed when he got home; and remained very ill for ſeveral days.

" Some days after the ſecond of Semtember, the daughter of M. Cazotte had been declared innocent, and ſhe might have quitted the priſon; but this virtuous daughter, who had never been a day from her father, could not leave him alone, helpleſs, and unprotected. Heaven inſpired her with the reſolution to beg it, as a favour, to be permitted to ſtay with her father in the priſon. This was granted her. There her ſufferings were alleviated by the conſciouſneſs of diſcharging the *moſt ſacred of all duties,* filial duty; by the kindneſſes of the Princeſs de Tarente; and the ſociety of Miſs de Sombreuil, who has been ſince more fortunate than the other, but who was at that time her companion in affliction and in virtue. Meantime thoſe cruel days came on, which were to be the laſt to ſo many irreproachable Frenchmen. Elizabeth Cazotte, in whom the natural timidity of her ſex, and all the emotions of perſonal fear were ſuſpended by her concern for her father's ſafety, intereſted in his behalf, by her beautiful figure, by the purity of her ſoul, and by the warmth of her expreſſions, the Marſeillais who ſlipped from time to time into the inner parts of the priſon. She engaged them to promiſe their protection to her aged father, whom ſhe ſaw threatened with the moſt frightful death.

After thirty hours of carnage, ſentence was paſſed on Cazotte. In all his letters to M de la Porte, he had painted Petion ſuch as he ſaw him. There was no favorable mark annexed to poor Cazotte's name in the liſt of the common council. The inſtrument of death was already uplifted. Ten bloody hands were ſtretched out to pierce his reſpectable breaſt. His daughter flung herſelf upon the old man's neck, and preſenting her boſom to the ſwords of the aſſaſſins; *you ſhall not,* ſaid ſhe, *get at my father, till you have forced your way through my heart.* The pikes are checked in their murderous career: the Marſeillais recollect her, to whom they had promiſed protection: a ſhout of pardon is heard, and is repeated by a thouſand voices. Elizabeth, whoſe beauty was heightened by her happy diſorder, embraces the murderers; and, covered with human blood, but triumphant, ſhe leads away her father, and goes to lodge him ſafe in the midſt of his family. The ſpectators and the aſſaſſins, electrified by the irreſiſtible aſcendancy of virtue, and by that divine impreſſion which a young and beautiful woman makes upon all beings, ſurround the father and the daughter. *Tell us,* ſaid they, *your enemies, that we may give them their deſerts.*—*Ah!* ſaid the old man with a ſmile, *is it poſſible I can have enemies: I have never injured any man.*

Thus was this loyal Frenchman ſaved for a moment by the courage and conſtancy of his child; and already the powers of ſong, and the magic of the pencil, poetry, painting, and hiſtory are trying which ſhall beſt preſerve the memory of ſo heroic a deed. But why muſt ſo delightful a ſenſation be ſo quickly deſtroyed! Alas! how reluctantly am I forced to continue the account of old Cazotte's misfortunes! Elizabeth, a name that excites the idea of every virtue! Elizabeth had ſaved him! Petion, the infamous Petion, whoſe name implies every vice in its ſingle ſound, conſpired againſt his own people who had acquitted Cazotte, and this unfortunate man fell a victim to Petion's revenge a few days later.

After nine days liberty, a ſoldier of Châteauvieux introduces himſelf, on the twelfth of September, and ſhews a warrant, ſigned by Panis and Sergent, ſtrengthened by an order ſigned Pation. He commands Cazotte to ſtep into a coach with him, to drive to the municipality! His daughter ſteps into it alſo, after her father, in ſpite of the hateful ſoldier's oppoſition. The coach takes them to the priſon of the *Conciergerie,* where Cazotte is made to enter; but admiſſion is refuſed to Elizabeth with inſulting rudeneſs. She flies to the common council, and to the Miniſter for the Home Department: her emotion, her cries, her charms extort even from thoſe tygers, that were in poſſeſſion of authority, the favor to wait upon her own father as his ſervant. She fulfilled this pious duty to the very laſt moment. Her good father comforted her; recommended to her to conſole her mother; and to remind his friends of him. Not one word of harſhneſs, not a ſingle reproach againſt his barbarous perſecutors eſcaped his lips. In the long examination which preceded his ſentence of death, he did not ſeek to exculpate himſelf: he acknowledged his hand-writing; and could never ſuppoſe, that they meaned to convert into a ſerious ground of accuſation the overflowings of his heart to a friend. Obſerving to what a pitch the animoſity of his judges was carried, he ſaid very calmly to the advocate who was pleading for him: *Sir, you have a very bad cauſe in hand.* When all the queſtions they could aſk were exhauſted, they granted him a reſpite of three hours, on account of his great age. He made uſe of them to take a nap, like an infant in the cradle, juſt as he had before done during a part of the maſſacre, which had preceded the dangers to which he himſelf was expoſed at the Abbey. Two of his judges paſſed by him, and they were heard to utter theſe words; *Sleep, ſleep, thou wilt ſoon ſleep in peace.* Wretches that they were! Had they wiſhed to find out innocence, would not this ſleep have evidently pointed it out to them?

Elizabeth Cazotte, encouraged by ſeveral perſons of the jury, who had told her that the law was againſt her father, but that ſhe might ſtill perhaps get him pardoned, had ſent after the ſame Marſeillais to whom ſhe had been ſo much indebted on the ſecond of September: ſhe had already collected ſome women, and given directions for every thing that could be done at ſuch a criſis: her heart was full of hope. Well! at the very moment, that ſentence was paſſing on her father, ſhe was laid hold of, in order to be kept in cuſtody during his execution. Fancy to yourſelf, reader, if you can, her horrid ſituation. *What right,* ſaid ſhe, with that tone which nature alone can give, *what right have you to rob me of my liberty?—Are you not very well here, Miſs? Have you not theſe women to keep you company?*—The ruffians meant two good-natured waſher-women who had joined her, and who were executing her orders. *My duty calls me elſewhere,* replied ſhe with energy, *your conduct proves you to be traitors.—Only mind this little inſolent wench! Are you not too happy in having a municipal officer given you for your protector?—Sir, if I ſpeak to you with harſhneſs, my ſituation is a ſufficient excuſe: nothing, however, but an incredible baſeneſs of ſoul can prompt you to treat me with ſuch indignity.*—During this dialogue, the unfortunate daughter heard the barbarous jeſt of her father's judges: they were ſaying with a ſavage and ſardonic grin, *that ſhe would do for a ſecond volume to Nina.*

Meantime Cazotte was with his confeſſor: he aſked for pen and ink; and wrote theſe words, *My wife! my children! weep not for me: do not forget me: but, above all, remember not to offend God.* They then lead him to the ſcaffold: he mounts it with compoſure: he himſelf cuts off his grey locks, and charges his confeſſor to give them to his daughter. *I die, as I lived,* ſaid he, with a loud and firm tone of voice, *faithful to God, and to my King*; and after having ſpoken thus, the axe of guilt ſtruck off his aged head."

From what paſſed on the Trial of Mr. Haſtings, in the examination of Lord Cornwallis, we may conclude, that the end of Mr. Haſtings's long proſecution draws to a cloſe; and could that Nobleman's evidence have been ſooner obtained, it might have ſaved a large ſum of money to the public, and have eaſed the heavy burden it has been to a man by whom the Eaſt India Company have been greatly benefited.

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COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, *October*, 24, 1794.

THE following heads of European Intelligence were brought to Calcutta on the 6th. Inſtant, by the Daniſh Ship, the Alexander, from Oſtend; which Port ſhe left on the 15th of May.

To the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, received this morning, we are indebted for the major part of the ſubſequent articles of Information; for the remainder; to private communication; and for which we have to make every grateful acknowledgement.

We were prevented in the pleaſure of laying theſe important facts before our *Readers*, in our ordinary Paper, from the imperfect, and uncertain mode in which they were yeſterday communicated—we avail ourſelves, therefore, of the earlieſt occaſion, in an *Extraordinary Courier*, to do away any Impreſſion, which might be entertained, of a ſuppoſed neglect of *Duty* towards our indulgent *Readers*.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Whitehall, May 3.

A Deſpatch from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy, was yeſterday received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GATEAU,—April 28, 1794.

SIR,

As I thought his Majeſty might wiſh to be informed, as ſoon as poſſible, of the ſucceſs which the combined troops under my command had on the 2 th inſt. I deſpatched my Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Murray, from the field of battle, and take this opportunity of giving you ſome further details concerning the action.

It appears that the attack of the enemy was intended to be general, along the whole frontier, from Treves to the ſea.

The corps which attacked that under my command, conſiſted of a column, of 28,000 men, and 70 pieces of cannon, which marched out of Cambray the preceding night, at twelve o'clock, and a ſmaller one, whoſe force I am not juſtly acquainted with, which moved forwards by the way of Premont and Marets. The enemy formed their line at day-break in the morning, and, under favour of a fog, advanced to the attack of the villages in my front, which being occupied by light troops only, they poſſeſſed themſelves of without much reſiſtance; and advancing, formed their attack upon the village of Troiſville, into which they had actually entered, but were diſlodg'd again by the well directed fire of grape-ſhot from two Britiſh ſix-pounders, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Congreve.

Their movements being now plainly ſeen, and their left appearing to be unprotected, I determined to detach the cavalry of the right wing, conſiſting of the Auſtrian Cuiraſſier regiment of Zetchwitz, of the blues, 1ſt, 3d, 5th, dragoon guards, and Royals, under the command of Lieutenant General Otto, and to turn them on that flank; whilſt, by a ſevere cannonade from our front, I endeavoured to divert their attention from this movement. Some lights troops likewiſe were directed to turn, if poſſible, their right flank; but having received a very ſevere fire from a wood, which they imprudently approached too near, they were obliged to retire; they however immediately rallied, and after driving the enemy back, took from them two pieces of cannon.

General Otto compleatly ſucceeded in his movements. The enemy were attacked in their flank and rear; and although they at firſt attempted to reſiſt, they were ſoon thrown into confuſion, and the ſlaughter was immenſe. Twenty-two pieces of cannon, and a very great quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands.

Lieutenant General Chapuy, who commanded this corps, with 350 officers and privates, were taken.

While this was paſſing on the right. we were not leſs fortunate on our left.

The cavalry of the left wing having moved forwards to obſerve the enemy,s column, which was advancing from Prement and Marets, the 7th and 11th regiments of light dragoons, with two Squadrons of the Archduke Ferdinand's Huſſars, under the command of Major Stephanitz attacked their advanced guard with ſo much ſpirit and impetuoſity, as to defeat them compleatly, Twelve hundred men were left dead on this part of the field; ten pieces of cannon, and eleven tumbrils filled with ammunition. were taken,

I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my thanks to Lieutenant General Otto for the manner in which he conducted the movements of the cavalry of the right wing, as well as to Prince Schwartzenberg and Colonel Vyſe (the latter of whom commanded the two brigades of Britiſh cavalry after General Manſel's death) for the ſpirit and gallantry with which they led on the troops.

The coolneſs and courage manifeſted by all the officers and ſoldiers of his Majeſty's troops, demand my higheſt acknowledgments; and it is a duty I owe to them, to deſire that you will lay my humble recommendation of them before his Majeſty.

Encloſed I ſend the returns of the killed and wounded, which I am happy to find are not ſo conſiderable, as, from the ſeverity of the action, might have been expected.

The enemy, in three columns, attacked likewiſe the army under his Imperial Majeſty; they were, however, repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and driven back under the cannon of Guiſe.

I am. Sir, yours, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. From the reports which I had received when I diſpatched Captain Murray, I mentioned Captain Pigot as killed; but it is with ſingular ſatiſfaction that I find, that, though ſeverely wounded, he is ſtill alive, and not without hopes of recovery.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Total of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Officers, 2 killed, 4 wounded, 1 miſſing, Quarter-Maſter, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Serjeants, 1 killed, 8 wounded. Rank and File, 52 killed, 87 wounded, 5 miſſing. Horſes, 133 killed, 91 wounded, 2 taken by the enemy, 65 miſſing.

Officers Names.

Major General Manſel and Lieutenant Fellows, killed. Captain Pigot, Lieut. Moore, and Lieutenant Froom, wounded. Captain Manſel miſſing.

J. H. CRAIG, Adjutant General.

WHITEHALL,—May 3.

Mr. Tims, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived this morning, with a letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Cateau, April 30, 1794, of which the following is a copy.

SIR,

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction that I have the pleaſure to acquaint you with the ſurrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requeſted a ſuſpenſion of arms for 48 hours, to arrange the articles; but this was abſolutely refuſed, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a ſecond requeſt, was extended to an hour. Before, however, this time was elapſed, the Deputies of the town came out, and after a very ſhort conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garriſon ſhould be priſoners of war.

This fortunate event, which was not expected to happen ſo ſoon, makes up for the diſagreeable intelligence which we received this day of a check, which General Clairfayt had at Moucron. This poſt had been retaken from the enemy by a corps of Hanoverians under the command of Major General Count Oenhauſen, the night before; but the enemy having in a manner ſ[illegible] General Clairfayt, who had joi[illegible] verians with ſix battalions of Auſtrians, was at laſt obliged to retreat, and had taken up a new poſition, in order to cover the high road from Tournai to Courtrai.

In conſequence of this intelligence, the Emperor has deſired me to march this evening, as quick as poſſible, to St. Amand, and from thence, if neceſſary, to Tournai, to the aſſiſtance of General Clairfayt.

I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Dundas, &c.

WHITEHALL,—May 3.

A letter of which the following is a copy, was yeſterday received from Colonel Craig, Adjutant General to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

DEYNSE, April 3, 1794.

SIR,

General Walmoden's *aid-de-camp* is this inſtant arrived here with the diſagreeable news, that yeſterday the enemy attacked the poſt at Moucron, where General Clairfayt, with ſome Battalions of Auſtrians, had joined the Hanoverians; and that, after a long and ſevere action, they had forced our people to retire with the loſs of ſome cannon and tumbrils. Menin ſtill held out laſt night; but this event, by rendering an immediate ſuccour impoſſible, obliges us to look up to the loſs of that poſt as an almoſt neceſſary conſequence. I have the honor, &c.

J. H. CRAIG.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Harguard near Landrecies, April 25.

" All our batteries of the firſt parallel, which are now finiſhed and completely mounted, are to-morrow morning to begin playing upon Landrecy. As this parallel is no more than 300 toiſes diſtant from the place, the town ſmall, and crowded with a numerous garriſon, which is ſaid to conſiſts of 6000 men, the effect of our ſhells cannot but be dreadful, and muſt, within a few days, reduce the whole to a heap of ruins.

" The fire of the beſieged is, on account of their want of cannon and amunition very inconſiderable. But laſt night they attempted a trifling ſally, and made this morning a vigorous ſortie, without the leaſt ſucceſs. They were both times repulſed with loſs, and driven back into the place.

" The whole day yeſterday we heard the cannon roar on our right, and left, but we continued without interruption to work at our batteries.

Camp, before Landrecies, April 30.

" I avail myſelf of a moment's leiſure to inform you, that this day we have finiſhed the important buſineſs of reducing Landraecies. We have taken 172 pieces of cannon; and the whole garriſon, conſiſting of about 6000 men, are priſoners of war. The fate of Maubeuge is now undoubted. Aveynes will be immediately beſieged."

Extract of a Letter from Bruſſels, April 29.

" We have received full confirmation of the victory of the 26th. A Courier paſſed through this city yeſterday, in his way to Vienna, to communicate the tidings to the Empreſs. The French made a general attack on all parts, at ſeven o'clock in the morning. A corps of 30,000 advanced to attack the Engliſh, who were poſted at half a league beyond Cateau. Before they could reach the Engliſh, they had to croſs a hollow commanded by heights, on which was eſtabliſhed a maſked battery. The French who were ignorant of this, endeavoured to gain thoſe heights to plant their own cannon upon; but at that moment the Engliſh battery opened upon them, and a corps of 1500 cavalry turned their left. and took them in the rear made a dreadful carnage amongſt them and drove them under the cannon of Cambray, Private accounts ſay, they had near 10,000 men killed, wounded, and taken; amongſt the latter is one of their commanders and his aid de camp. They loſt alſo 30 pieces of cannon. The loſs of the Engliſh fell chiefly on their cavalry, the General of which Mr. Manſell was killed in the action.

" General Pichegru, the ſame day, with a corps of 120,000 men, in four columns, made an attack on the reſt of the combined forces, but was repulſed on all ſides, with the loſs of between 50 and 60 pieces of cannon, 4000 men killed, and wounded. and taken, amongſt whom is General Chapuy. During this attack, the batteries before Landrecies opened, and a hundred pieces of artillery thundered againſt that town.

" This news has cauſed the greateſt joy throughout Bruſſels, and has been celebrated by the ringing of bells and the diſcharge of artillery.

" General Chapuy, had formed the plan of attack on Weſt Flanders, which the French have invaded; but ſome reinforcements having been ſent to cover that frontier, we preſume that the French have retired. Our letters add, that the deſertion among the French is very great.

" Landrecies, it is reported, has made two offers to ſurrender; the firſt time, on condition that the garriſon ſhould march out with all the honours of war, with arms, baggage &c. but this was refuſed; the ſecond was on condition that the garriſon might be permited to return to France after laying down their arms. This was alſo refuſed.

" Accounts from Valenciennes of the 24th ſtate that Pichegru had ſucceeſed in burning ſome vilages, and that, General Clairfayt had advanced to Abſcon to attack the enemy.

" They write from Menin, that a bridge has been thrown over the Lys, between Wevelghen and that City, to render the commumication more open for the troops who defend thoſe frontiers."

OSTEND, *April* 30.

" The day before yeſterday arrived here, in ſeveral tranſports, the 8th regiment of light dragoons, who marched this morning to Ghiſteld. Yeſterday arrived alſo the 35th and 38th regiments of foot, whoſe deſtination is not yet known.

" For theſe four days paſt, we have received no letters from Courtray, Menin, or Tournay, and are therefore led to ſuppoſe, that thoſe places muſt be either in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, (which with reſpect to the two latter, is however not very probable,) or at leaſt inveſted by the Carmagnols. Capt.———, of the britiſh artillery, who arrived this morning from Cateau, told me, that the night before laſt, Sir William Erſkine marched with the Scotch Greys, and two other Britiſh regiments of horſe, to reinforce General Clairfait, who already had taken ſuch a poſition, that it was nearly impoſſible for the republican troops in and about Courtray, to avoid being cut off by that General's army. With this account, however, we find it difficult to reconcile the report, upon the veracity of which we rely, that the advanced poſts of the Carmagnols, at eight o'clock this morning, were ſtill at a league's diſtance from Rouſſelear, and of courſe nearly three leagues on this ſide of Courtray.

" A letter from Namur, dated the 16th inſtant, ſtates; that on the 24th, the French were ſtill in poſſeſſion of Arlon. The laſt account of its evacuation, inſerted in the Journal de la Guerre and other Gazettes, has therefore been premature.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

PARIS—April 24.

Several malcontents, belonging to the National Guard, wearied with the military ſervice of this Capital, having ſignified their wiſh to reſign, the Commandant General has notified, in the order of the day, that no one of the gunners of the Guard can give in his reſignation, without being conſidered as having acted in a culpable way towards his Country.

The Committee of Public Safety has put in requiſition all the engineers of the bridges and highways, and alſo thoſe attached to the ſea- ſervice. It has alſo declared, in conformity to a decree of the Convention, that the city of Paris ſhall be ſupplied, as a city in a ſtate of ſiege, by the Committee of National Supply. The funds are to be accordingly drawn from the National Treaſury.

Couthon has announced in the Jacobin Club, that the Convention is preparing to take into conſideration the caſe of ſuch of the Public functionaries as have acquired their offices by intrigue.

Several celebrated magiſtrates, famous Ex-conſtituents and Ariſtocrats of every ſtate and age, and of both ſexes, have juſt terminated their career under the blade of the guillotine. Among them are Preſident de Malesherbes, aged 72 years, an Ex-miniſter, and the Defender of Louis XVI, Le Marquis de Chateau briant, Captain of the Royal Regiment of Cavalry; Meſdames de Pelletier de Roſambo; Duval, Dupremenil, Ex-Counſellor of the Parliament of Paris; Thouret and Chapelier, Ex conſtituents; Helle, Syndic Counſellor of the Nobility of Alſace; la Ducheſſe de Grammont, and de Rochechouart, the latter, the widow of Duchatelet; Viſcount de Rochechouart Pouville, Brigadier of the armies; Parmentier, Receiver of Rents; Baugrand, an Ex-rector; de Cœux, a prieſt; Julien, a Cordelier; Deſcand, a Printer, at Douay, &c,

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

WARSAW.—April 11.

A battle between the Infurgents and the Ruffians took place on the 14th inftant, in which the latter were defeated with great lofs. The following official account has been publifhed at Cracow by General Kofciufko.

" On the 1ft of April I left Cracow with the army of the Republic under my command. We firft encamped at Labarzyca, and afterwards at Konfufha. On the 4th having refumed our march, and advanced to Skalmerz, we obferved the enemy's army in front of our left wing. To fecure that wing againft a powerful attack, we immediately took poffeffion of a height.—The enemy retreated, and ftationed themfelves on Mount Kofciciow. We fet out in purfuit of them, and after advancing towards their left wing, again difcovered them near the village of Kaflawice. As their pofition on that fide was more elevated than ours, we declined attacking them, and put ourfelves in a pofture of defence. Soon after the Ruffian Infantry and Artillery attacked our left wing; but our cannon, concealed in a wood, kept up a well directed fire on the enemy, and forced them to retreat with the utmoft precipation.

" By a judicious manœuvre they were enabled to renew the attack on our centre, from which they were alfo compelled to retreat, partly by a detachment of Chaffeurs and Infantry pofted in an adjoining wood. In fpite of thefe repeated checks, a fecond column of the enemy, compofed of a large body of infantry and cavalry, fupported by aformidable train of artillery, made its appearance on our left wing. At the fame time, a third column was advancing at fome diftance towards our right.

" Thus circumftanced, we refolved to become the aggreffors in our turn. A detachment of our army, compofed of the new levies, which had arrived the preceding night at the camp, and ten companies of the 3d and 6th regiments advanced towards the enemy. From the celerity and energy of our attack, they could not annoy us with more than two volleys of cafe-fhot: our bayonets, pikes, lances, and miffive weapons, did fuch execution, that the enemy, throwing down their arms and knapfacks, fled in the greateft confufion.

" The enemy's centre and right wing being both put to the rout, the left was likewife forced to make a precipitate retreat. The conflict, which terminated in a complete victory on our part, was tedious and fanguinary.

" It was maintained with great fpirit and obftinacy on both fides, from three o'clock in the afternoon till eight at night.

" We remain in poffeffion of the field of battle, and have taken eleven pieces of cannan of different calibar, and one ftand of colours. A Colonel, a Captain, an Enfign, and eighteen foldiers have been made prifoners of war.

" Our troops were too much exafperated to give quarter, which accounts for the paucity of prifoners. The lofs on our fide is about 200 men killed and wounded. We have not yet been able to afcertain the lofs of the enemy, but it muft have been very confiderable. Generals Denifaw and Termenfow commanded the Ruffians. Our army was led on by Generals Madalifki and Zaijonzeck.

POLAND

WARSAW, APRIL 6.

As foon as the Polifh Nobles had taken the oaths in the prefence of General Kofciufko they fet out for their refpective eftates, in order to affemble and arm their vaffals. It is expected that in the fhort fpace of a week, the Revolutionary army at Cracow will amount to above 20,000 men. In this number are not included the regiments of Wodzicki, of Paffadowfki, and of Czapfki, the artillery and the corps of Engineers, which are to join the grand army as foon as it has affembled at Cracow. The moft active operations are then to be immediately adopted. It has been propofed, that all the wealth of the churches of Cracow fhall be put in a ftate requifition, and this propofal has been receivd with confiderble applaufe. When the oaths were adminiftered to the people, they exclaimed " that a guillotine was neceffary to punifh all traitors. " To this exclamation General Wodzicki replied, that *it was not neceffary to have recourfe to inftruments of foreign invention for the purpofe of punifhing traitors* The Revolutionifts have declared, that they will adhere to the Conftitution of the 3d of May. All young men from the age of 15 to 30 have been put in a ftate of requifition, and are to join the army as foon as they are called upon.

It is afferted, that this fecond revolution has been long projected, but that it was difcuffed by, and known only to a few,—The agents of the patriots are very numerous, and it is expected that the fpirit of revolution will fpeedily appear in every part of Poland.—It has been difcovered, that the Polifh troops in the pay of Ruffia are difaffected, and they have already made an effort to the frontiers of Poland.

Kofcinfko poffeffes all thofe qualities which are neceffary to render him an object of affection to the people. His affability is extreme.—He vifits the quarters of the foldiers daily, and fpeaks to each of them in animating and affable language. He is engaged the whole morning in correfponding with his partifans in the interior part of Poland, and Couriers arrive and fet out daily from his quarters.

A few days ago the powerful Staroft Domfki, and feveral other nobleman, fignified their attachment to the Revolution, and figned their declaration to fupport the Conftitution of the 3d of May. Every perfon at Cracow expreffes his aftonifhment at the conduct of the King in this important moment. So unpopular is he that it was propofed on the 27th ult. at Cracow, to remove his ftatue from the principal fquare. This propofal was not acceeded to, but it was not received with much difapprobation.

We have to offer our beft acknowledgments for the communication of the following, very important Intelligence, of fo late a date as the 12th of May.

OSTEND,—May 12, 1794.

" THE French taking advantage of the " greateft part of the ALLIED ARMY's be- " ing drawn up to Co-operate in the Siege " of Landrecies, made an irruption into this " Province the end of the laft month at Cour- " tray, and Menin, and in confiderable force— " but Landrecies having furrendered, and a " great body of the Allied Troops having " come down to reinforce the Army in this " Quarter; we are in hourly expectation of " learning, their having driven the French " out of the whole Province.

" It is confidently reported, that MAR- " QUIS CORNWALLIS is coming over " to the Continent with EARL MOIRA, " under him, to have the Command of " 20,000 BRITISH TROOPS and 30,000 " PRUSSIANS—which with the troops al- " ready employed againft the French, will " make a very formidable force."

From the Intelligence detailed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, it fhould appear that fears had been entertained, refpecting the Garrifon of MENIN—We are informed, that they were, happily, without foundation; although the Garrifon had experienced the utmoft diftrefs—infomuch that, terms of Capitulation were propofed by the befieged to the feroicious and fanguinary enemy—whofe anfwer was—" that the Britifh and German Troops would be permitted to evacuate the place with the Honors of War—but that every *Emigrant* within the walls fhould be *Gullotined* without mercy."—The French Troops, then abandoned themfelves to Diforder and Drunkennefs—and their propofitions being refufed with indignation, a fortie was made, on the fucceeding Night, from the Garrifon.—The Bayonet was chiefly ufed;—and nearly fix thoufand of the Enemy were left Dead in their Trenches.

The Neptune, Cliffon, the Enterprife, Ward, and the Triumpho, Stout, from Bengal arrived at Oftend on the 1ft May.

PARIS, 1ft May 1794.

The following perfons are now on Trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal, charged with being Accomplices in the Plot of Herbert, &c. lately executed.

Pierre Gafpard Chaumette, aged 31 years, formerly the National Agent of the Commune of Paris.

Jean Baptife Jofeph Gobet, aged 67 years Ex-Bifhop of Paris.

Arthur Dillon, aged 43 years' Geneal of a divifion of the Army of the Ardennes.

Charles Chanden, aged 50 years, a Man-midwife.

Anne Philippe Dupleffon, the widow of Camille Defmoulines aged 23 years.

Philibert Simon' aged 39 years, Deputy to the National Convention.

Jean Francais Bereyter, aged 43 years.

Nourry Grammont, aged 49 years, Comedian.

Alexander Grammont' aged 19 years Lieu. of Cavalry in the Revolutionary Army.

Marie Marguerite Francaife Goupel, the widow of Herbert, aged 38 years.

Jean Jacques Lacombe, aged 33 years.

Jacques Moutin Lambin, aged 31 years.

Jean Francais Lambert, aged 25 years.

Antoine Duret aged 40 years foldier.

Jean-Marie Lapallure, aged 26 years, Judge of the Revolutionary Committee of Eure.

Jean Maurice Francais Lebraffe aged 31 years, Lieutenant of the Genfdarmerie.

Claude Dumas, aged 51 years, Corporal in the Revolution Army.

Marie Marc Antoine Barras, aged 30 years, Municipal Officer of Toulofe.

Sebaftian Lacroix, aged 26 years, a Lawyer

Louis Barthelemy Chenaux, aged 37 years Official Defender and Member of the Provifional Council of the Commune of Paris.

Prudent Antoine Frangey, aged 41 years, Firft Clerk in the Office for fupplying the Troops with Cloths.

Jean Michel Berffey, aged 40 years, Brigadiear General of the Army of the Weft.

Ouillaum Nicolas Laffelle, aged 34 years, Gunner at Boulongne.

Rene Antoine Barb, aged 49 years, Quilt maker.

Jean Baptifte Erneft Duchefne, aged 44 years Commandant of the National Guards of the Commune of Menil Denis.

Among the perfons lately executed were— Souchon, a General of Brigade the Marquis de Apchou, Marechal de-Camp; Madame de la Coree mother in law to the latter; Gaudron a Conftitutional Rector; Peled' Arennes Receiver of Finances; Danchequined Orval, aged 40 Ex-noble, ci-devant Municipal Officer, Hdeland Danchequin aged 27, Wife of Lardin himfelf, aged 31.

In the Jacobine Club, Legendre acknowledged that he had been made the tool of Traitors but he confided in the juftice of the Revolutionary Tribunal which had never imolated one innocent victim. He was now convinced of the guilt of Danton and Croix, and would die fooner then comply with the tenor of the anonymous letters which inftigated him to the murder of Robefpierre.

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The Courier.

EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, October, 28, 1794.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER,

SIR,

I AM directed by the Right Honorable the Preſident, to deſire you will immediately Publiſh in an extraordinary Courier, the following extracts from the London Gazette Extraordinary; dated Wedneſday, 11th June 1794, and from the Bombay Courier of the 11th Inſtant.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. JACKSON.

Fort St. George: 27th October, 1794.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY.

Wedneſday, 11th June, 1794.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JUNE 10.

SIR ROGER CURTIS, Firſt Captain to the Admiral EARL HOWE, arrived this evening with a deſpatch from his Lordſhip to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a Copy,

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, *at Sea, 2d June,* 1794. USHANT, *E. half N.* 140, *Leagues.*

SIR,

THINKING it may not be neceſſary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with the Fleet, for the preſent information of the Lords Commiſſioners, of the Admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly in this deſpatch to the occurrences when in preſence of the enemy, yeſterday.

Finding on my return off Breſt, on the 19th, paſt, that the FRENCH FLEET, had a few days before put to Sea, and receiving on the ſame evening, advices from Rear Admiral Montague, I deemed it requiſite to endeavour to form a junction with the Rear Admiral as ſoon as poſſible, and proceeded immediately for the ſtation on which he meant to wait for the return of the Venus.

But having gained very credible intelligence (on the 21ſt of the ſame month, whereby I had reaſon to ſuppoſe the French Fleet was then but a few leagues farther to the Weſtward,) the courſe before ſteered was altered accordingly.

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy were diſcovered far to Windward, and partial actions were engaged with them that evening, and the next day.

The weather gage having been obtained in the progreſs of the laſt mentioned day, and the Fleet being in a ſituation for bringing the Enemy to cloſe action, the 1ſt inſtant, the Ships bore up together for that purpoſe, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the morning.

The French, their force conſiſting of TWENTY-SIX SHIPS of the line, oppoſed to His Majeſty's Fleet of TWENTY FIVE (the Audacious having parted company with the Sternmoſt of the Enemy's line, *captured* in the night of the 28th) waited for the action, and ſuſtained the attack with their cuſtomary reſolution.

In leſs than an hour after, the cloſe action commenced in the centre: the FRENCH ADMIRAL engaged by the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, crowded off and was followed by moſt of the Ships of his *Van* in condition to carry ſail after him, leaving with us about ten or twelve of his crippled or totally diſmaſted Ships, excluſive of one ſunk in the engagment. The Queen Charlotte had then loſt her fore top-maſt, and the main, top-maſt felt over the ſide every ſoon after.

The greater number of the other Ships of the Britiſh Fleet were at this time ſo much diſabled or widely ſeparated, and under ſuch circumſtances with reſpect to thoſe Ships of the enemy in a ſtate for action, and with which the firing was ſtill continued, that two or three, even of their diſmaſted ſhips, attempting to get away under a ſprit ſail, or ſmaller ſail, *ſingly, or ſmaller ſail,* raiſed on the ſtump of the fore-maſt, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our poſſeſſion, one of which, however ſunk before the adequate aſſiſtance could be given to her crew, but many were ſaved.

The Brunſwick, having loſt her mizen-maſt in the action, and drifted to leward of the French retreating ſhips, was obliged to put away, large to the Northward, from them. Not ſeeing her, chaſed by the enemy, in that predicament, I flatter myſelf ſhe may arrive in ſafety at Plymouth. All the other twenty-four ſhips of His Majeſty's Fleet reaſſembled, latter in the day; and I am preparing to return with them, as ſoon as the captured ſhips of the enemy are ſecured, for Spithead.

The material injury to His Majeſty's ſhips I underſtand, is confined principally to their maſts and yards, which I conclude will be ſpeedily repaired.

I have not yet been able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded, in the different ſhips. Captain Montague is the only Officer of his rank who fell in the action. The numbers of both diſcriptions I hope will prove ſmall, the nature of the ſervice conſidered, but I have the concern of being obliged to add, on the ſame ſubject, that Admiral Graves has received a wound in the arm, and that Rear Admirals, Bowyer and Paſley, and Captain Hutt of the Queen, have each had a leg taken off; they are however (I have the ſatisfaction to hear) in a favourable ſtate under thoſe misfortnnes. In the captured ſhips, the number of killed and wounded appear to be conſiderable.

Though I ſhall have on the ſubject of theſe different actions with the enemy, diſtinguiſhed examples hereafter to report, I preſume the determined bravery of the ſeveral ranks of Officers and the ſhips Companies employed under my authority, will have been already ſufficiently denoted by the effect of their ſpirited exertions; and truſt I ſhall be excuſed for poſtponing the more detail narrative of the other traſactions of the Fleet hereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more eſpecially as my firſt Captain, Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this deſpatch, will be able to give the farther information, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheleſs now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his councils as well as conduct in every branch of my official duties, and I have ſimiliar aſſiſtance in the late occurrences to acknowledge of my ſecond Captain Sir Andrew Douglas.

I am with great conſideration, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

(Signed) HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the captured French ſhips with the Fleet, is tranſmitted herewith.

LIST OF THE FRENCH SHIPS,

Captured on the 1ſt day of June, 1794.

LA JUSTE,	80 Guns.
SANS PAREILLE,	80
L' AMERICA,	74
L' ACHILLE,	74
NORTHUMBERLAND,	74
L'IMPETUEUX,	74
VENGEUR,	74,—ſunk

almoſt immediately upon being taken poſſeſſion of.

N. B. The ſhip ſtated to have been captured on the evening of the 28th of laſt month. is ſaid by the Priſoners to be the REVOLUTIONARIE, of 120 Guns.

A true Copy from the News Paper,

JOHN MORRIS, Sec,

Compd. J. Law, Exr.

ON the 10th. of October anchored in Bombay Harbour, the Honorable Company's Cruizer Panther, Captain Tucker, from Suez, which place ſhe left on the 2d, ultimo, ſhe brings the following very Intereſting ſummary of Intelligence, compiled by Mr. Baldwin, his Majeſty's Conſul General at Cairo, from the Prints of Alexandria, and confirmed by his perſonal enquiry.

ALEXANDRIA,—Auguſt 9, 1794.

"A Venetian cutter in five days from Coran in Morea, adviſes that on the 3d of Auguſt, a Courier paſſed there with letters and Gazettes, dated the 9th, 4th, and 14th of July, importing that the Britiſh fleet off Uſhant, had fought the French fleet and beat them, having taken ſix ſail of the line, burnt two, and ſunk two, beſides having intercepted the convoy from America, of 150 ſail and ſix frigates, the whole of which they captured. When the advice frigate was deſpatched, the Britiſh fleet (or Britiſh diviſions thereof) were picking up the diſperſed French Men of War.

"Adviſes further, that an inſurrection had exploded at Paris of 40,000 men, that they had cut off the Convention, all to Roberſpiere, whom they had taken; that they had ſet open the priſons and liberated the deſtined victims to the infernal ambition of that monſter. The Gazette of the 14th confirmed the news, and that the inſurgents had taken up the aſhes of the murdered monarah, carried them round the city in grave and melancholy proceſſion, then on an exalted ſtage and in juſtice to the manes, brought forward Roberſpere to publick view, and broke him limb by limb—they broke alſo a young woman and a young man. who had merited this diſtinction by their pre-eminence in infamy.

That the Gazette of the 14th confirms this, and adds that the inſurgents had declared for Monarchy, had crowned the Daphin, and diſtinguiſhed the avowal of the cauſe by a white ſcarf round the upper par of the right arm,

Adviſes further, that the Royaliſts of La Vende had gained many victories over the Sans Cullottes, had taken Nantz, and were increaſing rapidly every hour. That of Pichegru's army 100,000 ſtrong, 60,000 had revolted to the cauſe of Monarchy, and had cut to peices the other 40,000 who had adhered to the Convention, and pretended to contend the point with them.

That at Leghorn a conſpiracy had been formed by the patriots diſguiſed and foſtered as Royaliſts, and brought within a day of its conſumation, when it was diſcovered and prevented.

The plot as is common with moſt plots. went to fire the city in many places at the ſame time, and the combuſtibles were laid, &c. The conſpirators were taken and fifty of them hung in the public place—all the French of all deſcriptions were then put under guard and baniſhed the Dukedom of Tuſcany.

Venice upon the advice of the plot at Leghorn, decreed immediately, that the Frenchmen ſhould inſtantly depart the territory of the Republic.

NOTE. The Venetian Conſul (of Alexandria) having frequently diſtinguiſhed his partiality for the French rebellion, interpoſed his authority and menaces, with the Venetian Captain to diſcredit this intelligence, and gave out that the Captain abſolutely denied it, becauſe on the day following the 10th of Auguſt, memorable for the maſſacres at Paris and the King's dethronement. he was engaged to honor the French Anniverſary Feaſt, in celebration of that damnable event, by the diſplay of colours and the diſcharge of the artillery of the Venetion ſhips in port, and to quiet his conſcience a little upon that point; but the Captain and his ſecond were firm and conſtant in the report, and offered to ſubmit to any penalty, the Captain offering even the ſafety of his children, upon the truth of his report, to ſay, "that ſuch Gazettes were arrived at Caron, containing the intelligence he had recited."

Auguſt, 10.—Notwithſtanding this, the French perſiſted in their feaſt with loud acclamations and ſongs and jeſts of ſavage triumph, deriding the powers at war againſt them, and the Venetian Conſul honored their feaſt with the diſplay of his flag and the diſcharge of the artillery of the Venetian ſhips in port, although ſeveral Captains, yielding obedience to the order, declared that they would do it only in ſubmiſſion to his authority, but againſt their opinion of its propriety as certainly againſt their will.

Auguſt, 11—Another Venetian ſhip arrived from Trieſte in 21 days, and the Captain being interrogated by a perſon of mine, before any body elſe could go on board concerning this news, the Captain ſaid that it was all very true, that there had been extraordinary rejoicings at Trieſte, in conſequence of it. In a few minutes an order arrived on board from the Conſul, enjoining the Capt. not to publiſh a word of news good or bad, and the Captain being aſked by others concerning this news, anſwered, I have brought no news and ſtuck to the Conſul's order, but the Conſul's brother, who is Cancelliere, and of a different opinion from the Conſul, took care to meet the Captain at the landing and ſuperceding the order in reſpect to his office, got a confeſſion of the truth from the Captain and publiſhed it immediately to the world,

Since which many concurrent *circumſtances* have tranſpired from a Paſſenger and Officer on board.—One of *which* is that in CROWNING the KING, a condition impoſed by the people was that he ſhould ſwear to govern by the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Auguſt, 12.—A Greek boat in nine days from Solomica, brought a letter, giving an account of the victory gaind by the Britiſh over the French Fleet, the capture of the Convoy, and that the French Admiral on board the Revolutionaire of 120 guns was taken. The City illuminated byond example upon this Intelligence, and the popular expreſſion, was, like thunder dreadful—Mr. Fox, Sheridan, and Lord Stanhope exceeded in lights, but the populace would not take it for ſterling, they daſhed at them for counterfeits-and put out their lights.

Auguſt, 13th.—A Frenchman (Soi diſant Citoyen, Sollin) a notorious Sans Culotte, received a letter this morning from a Brother Sans Cullotte, Captain Saloi, dated Coron 3d Auguſt, which ſays, "yeſterday arrived "a Venetian Ship from Leghorn in ſeven-"teen days, bringing accounts ſo fatal for "us and ſo incredible, that I dare not recite "them to you; but to day a Raguſian ſhip "came in from Trieſte in eleven days, con-"firming the ſame accounts; I know not "what to ſay to you they are not credible, "impoſſible—I will not write them." This being read to a circle of Sans Culottes, they agreed generally, that the Letter ſpoke plain enough the accounts it would conceal, and that the Venetian reports were *likely* to be true.

A Turkiſh veſſel, arrived this day from Conſtantinople, brings Letters with Accounts of the 18th of July, of which the following are Extracts. "The Jacobin Army in order to ſtop the progreſs of the Allied Powers in the Cambrecis, turned their principal ſtrength towards Weſt Flanders, and advanced and took Courtrary.—The Havock that they ſuffered in the bloody battles of the 18th 19th and 23d of May, which laid 20,000 of them upon the Field, could not however diſlodge them from this hold, becauſe at the ſame moment, they were forcing a paſſage into Brabant, with numbers infinietly ſuperiour to the army of General Beaulieu in the Vicinage of Namur to oppoſe them. The Emperor being conſtrained by the circumſtance to fly to the ſuccour of Beaulieu which however he happily effected on the 3d of June, and by an attack under the walls of Charleroi, forced the Jacobins to abandon the Seige which had been opened three days, and in fact completely defeated them, 5000 of the Jacobins having thrown down their arms in the midſt of the Battle, and refuſed to fight any more.

The effect of this battle was ſuch as to enable Cobourg in the Cambrecis to ſend a reinforcement to Clairfait near Courtray, and to give well founded hopes of his ſoon forcing the Jacobins to evacuate Weſt Flanders.

From accurate computation made of the ſlaughter of the French in their Northern Armies alone, from the 18th of April to the 3d of June, 87,000 have periſhed outright on the field.

As they have not been able to oppoſe ſufficient numbers to the Pruſſians on the Sare and the Rhine, where they had been compelled by thoſe to fall back along a frontier of more than 60 leagues, it is evident that their requiſitions are exhauſting and their reſources done away.

Deſertion is the word among them, and Roberſpierre's Tyranny palſying to Extinction.

The brave Royaliſts of La Vendeé, who forced by the example of the Jacobins, ceaſe to give quarter, have juſt obtained a Victory in which the whole of the enemies Camp Baggage, and Artillery have fallen into their poſſeſſion—they have ſtruck ſo much terror into the hearts of the Conventionaliſts that they dare no longer to face them.

The Spaniards have alſo gained a complete Victory over the Jacobins in Rouſſillon.

Peidmont is entirely evacuated by the French,

A member of the Convention eſcaped to Leage declares, that the number of perſons periſhed by the Guillotine from the 1ſt of June laſt to the 30th of May this year, amounts to 200,000, and that the priſoners in the Kingdom at the moment of his Emigration amounted to 160,000—the priſons of Paris containing of this number 8339.

The unfortunate MADAME ELIZABETH Sister to the murdered King, submitted to her fate with the courage which had never ceased to attend her: when her murderer asked her, who are you? She replied, Aunt to the King, which of itself, constituting a new crime in their Diabolical Code, no farther regard was had to the subjects of her Trial, no further questions asked. *She was led to the Guillotine, with six and twenty other victims*, and after being forced to assist the execution of those and being covered with their blood, they took her life.

As soon as the last defeat of the Sans Culottes by the Vendee Royalists was known in Paris, the Convention instantly decreed the Nation in Requision and an immediate expedition of Troops and Artillery by posts to repel their approach, but the People demurred—They did not understand the repeated apparitions of this Phantom, so often laid, yet for ever returning—They Assembled, they murmured, they armed, and the Convention thought fit to retreat from Paris to Meudon, a Royal Palace, situated a few miles distant from the Capital.

The Polish insurrection has been totally crushed by the Russians and Prussians, who are masters of Narrovia and Cracovia.

The Death of the Prince of Kaunitz necessitated the Emperor's presence at Vienna and he arrived there on the 19th of June.

The 1st of June the united fleets of Brest and Rochfort were met off Ushant by Admiral Howe, who beat them taking 9 sail of the line, among which the Admirals Ship named the Revolutionare of 120 guns.

The Toulon fleet of 7 Ships of the line and 6 Frigates having 6000 land forces on board going to Italy, were met off Cape Corre by Admiral Hood, but fled before him, but so closley pursued however, as to be forced to take Refuge in the Gulph of Gomjoin near the Island of St. Marguerite, where Lord Hood had given them the choice to surrender or to be burnt—They had begun to send their guns on shore, but it was expected that L rd Hood would not give them time to compleat that operation.

By the Courier arrived the 18th July at C nstantinople accounts were received of another action since the 3d of June before Charleroi, which decided compleatly for the Emperor he having killed 7000 Sans Culottes upon the Field, taken all their Artillery &c. &.c. and driven them entirely across the Sombre—. The dispute with the Genoese, has terminated by a Negotiation that admits six British Ships of the line in constant stations in the port of Genoa, in Confideration of which the Blockade is understood to be taken off.

The MARQUIS CORNWALLIS was arrived on the *Continent* to take the command of the Prussian Troops subsidised by England amounting to 32,400 men.

Englishmen are to take notice that on the 25th of May the Convention decreed; that the late attempts to assassinate Roberspiere being known to be instigated by Pitt and the English Government; France, could make no more Prisoners of English and Hanoverian subjects, that is to say give no Quarter, *murder all.*

It is easy to take notice herein, that Roberspierre not being able to reach Pitt with his Poignard; by charging him with principles that the English people abhor, aud with the consequences that are calculated to affright, he might perhaps come at him through the virtue of his own Countrymen.

It may be questioned also if the attempts to assassinate Roberspierre were real? He wanted a guard to attend his Grandeur and wanted a pretext for it—The means were well calculated to envelope the end—by such means."

Pur che m'innialzi—peri.

Although the Panthier remained at Suez about four Months and a half, we do not hear of any dispatches arriving within that time from the Ministry or the Court of Directors. We understand however that there are English and continental Papers of a very late date, which with the above detail were transmitted from Alexandria but a very short time previous to the departure of the Panther from Suez.

Mr. Willis an agent from the English Consul had been charged with a Packet to India, and a Commission supposed of a Commercial Nature, this Gentleman leaving Cairo in an ill state of health, and aggravating his disease by a fatiguing Journey over the desart, died on the second day after quiting the Port.

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